

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 22

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A second edition of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published about the end of June next. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House). Petropolis EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

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W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

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IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 234, Rua D. Anna Nery, Esplanado do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Wednesdays 7-9 p.m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

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Miscellaneous.

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RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—An Assuncion telegram of the 23rd says that a passenger on the river steamer "Saturno" had died from bubonic pest on the voyage up to that city. In good time a toothache attended with a swollen face will be classed as bubonic pest.

—It will not be very long before the conversion law will be a dead letter; except that part of it which repudiated 56 per cent of the currency debt, which was done in fixing the par of paper money at 41 cents on the dollar, or the relation of gold to paper being 227.27 to 100.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.—In 1899 145,669 passengers arrived in this country from over sea and Montevideo. They came in 349 ships of which 73 were British; 477 of the immigrants were British and 137 North Americans as far as concerns those classified as immigrants; 38,397 people left the country in the same year.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.—A case of 11 years imprisonment of an innocent person has just been made public. We have cited cases of 5 and 6 years imprisonment without sentence and one case of 2 years before trial which resulted in acquittal, but by some blunder the accused was kept in prison 2 years and 4 months after that or 4 yrs. 4 months, in all.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The independence festivities on the 25th May in Buenos Aires were on an exceptionally brilliant scale this year. General Rosas, surrounded by his ministers and staff, the diplomatic corps and 50,000 people, unveiled the statue by Rodin of General Sarmiento in Palermo, and afterwards held a review of the troops in the park. One telegram says that the soldiers took two hours in passing the saluting point.

—The closing of the English and South African markets against Argentine cattle some weeks ago, induced those enterprising shippers, Messrs. Kingsland and Cash, to attempt the flotation of a company to send frozen meat abroad. We have not heard whether the company has yet been registered, but we should like to learn. At the present time, a stoppage of Argentine meat supply is a big factor in the economic politics of the civilised world.

—In its meeting on Monday night the Buenos Aires Rowing Club unanimously decided to separate from the Union de Regatas, in consequence of an incident which occurred at the last regatta when a B. A. R. C. winner was disqualified, in the opinion of that club unjustly. In November the club will hold a regatta to which not only the local clubs but also those of Montevideo, Valparaiso and Rio de Janeiro will be invited.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, May 16.

—The Buenos Aires rowing clubs have issued invitations to all the other clubs in South America to contest the events in Buenos Aires in October next. It is a pity that we have not a programme of the intended races, as there are several rowing clubs in Rio harbor which stand high in boating circles. Gragoatá, Guanabara, Icarahy and Flumengo are names to conjure with in Rio, and these clubs would give a good account of themselves even against the brawny arms of the young athletes at the Tigre.

—The British residents of Buenos Aires have taken steps to organise a permanent committee to represent them and to take action in their behalf whenever the occasion arises. A preliminary meeting was held on the 6th inst. and a general public meeting on the 21st. The scheme proposed was that the permanent committee should consist of the managers of the British banks and British railways residing in Buenos Aires, the trustees and committee of the British Hospital, chairman of the Victoria Convalescents Home, committee of Prince George's Hall, and the active presidents of the English Club, English Literary Society, Amateur Dramatic Club and Choral Union.

—Bernardelli's new statue of Pedro Alvares Cabral, while not a thing of exquisite beauty, has yet escaped carping criticism. The statue of Sarmiento by the French sculptor Rodin, recently unveiled in Buenos Aires, has not been so fortunate. The art critic of *La Nación*, according to a telegram published here yesterday, calls it a "monkey-like caricature," and other writers were equally uncomplimentary. With all due deference to the great gifts of Sarmiento and his services to Argentina, we would simply like to say in favor of the sculptor, that whenever we see a picture or portrait bust of the schoolmaster president we seem to instinctively trace a family resemblance to the late Charles Peace of unhappy memory. Probably, hence the so-called "monkey-like caricature."—A few years ago there was a minister of finance who came out with a statement that the government had at its order in Europe enough funds for the service of its debts for a considerable time in advance. In the face of this statement duly signed by the minister, gold declined rapidly and greatly. When it was falling there was a small syndicate in this market which went to work in a systematic way to buy millions of gold at the very low rates which were quoted. After this had been done the minister learned that he had made a very great and grave mistake, and that as a matter of fact the government had no funds for the payment of the debt service in Europe. In the face of this statement gold advanced as rapidly as it had fallen, until it reached a very high figure. The buyer made and the country lost millions and received a shock that disturbed confidence for many months.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.—The fact that a lawyer in the settlement of one estate and that not of the largest obtained a fee of \$250,000 shows the absolute necessity for a reform in the matter of fees. Generally they are reasonable among reputable lawyers, but this instance shows that there are and may be abuses. In the case referred to the heirs were compelled to sell a considerable part of the estate in order to pay the fees. Some years ago we noted a case in which the fees more than consumed the estate, but the lawyer with great liberality forgave the widow the debt, after taking all the estate, a liberality the more striking in view of the fact that she had not a dollar left to give him.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.—The death has taken place of Felix Barrera one of the most wonderful men in our police force. He could not read or write, yet he kept in his head a list of every thief in the city, 5,300 of them, their aliases, names, crimes, etc. When the anthropometric department failed Barrera could always put them right. He was employed to teach the other policemen the names and antecedents of all the thieves. No disguise but he could penetrate it. He never had a salary over \$500 though he was under a dozen highly paid and educated detectives with all Lombroso's theories at the tips of their fingers. A subscription is being raised for his family.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.—Two Italian brothers were convicted in Italy of homicide. They escaped to this country. The crime was committed in 1888. Extradition was asked by Italy. The courts have decided that according to Argentine law a sentence without limit must be counted as ten years and as more than ten years have passed since the sentence, the case is closed, that is to say residence in this republic, in law counts the same as if spent in an Italian prison.—*Buenos Aires Herald*. (What nonsense! Are the Argentine courts specially created to protect criminals of the worst class—murderers, forgers, thieves, etc.? Is Argentina a refuge for the criminals and off-scourings of creation?—*Ed. News*.)—Yesterday's *Siglo* makes a sensible suggestion respecting the military academy. This institution, it points out, costs the country some \$50,000 the year, for which it educates a maximum of forty cadets (it might add with no very brilliant results). It would be far better, argues our contemporary, to send some twenty picked cadets to a military school in Europe, where they would learn far more than they ever could here and be removed from the pernicious atmosphere of partisan politics, and to convert the present academy into a modest school of sergeants and corporals. By this means more useful results would be obtained at less cost to the treasury.—*Montevideo Times*, May 19.—The finance committee of the representatives has reported on the law of stamps and stamped paper for the approaching financial year. The amendments proposed on this occasion are few and unimportant. We wonder how many years we shall have to wait before we see this tax reformed so as to make it less obstructive and burdensome to commerce and business transactions generally. By the application of a little common sense, consultation with the interests affected, and abandonment of the mischievous theory that the interests of the fiscals are superior to all others, the tax could be modified and simplified without any serious loss to the revenue—perhaps with a positive gain—due to the enormous relief of business. The entire revenue from the tax is barely \$200,000 the year, a relatively small sum which is out of all proportion to the trouble, annoyance, vexation and obstruction that the tax causes. In fact, the commerce of the republic could well afford to subscribe voluntarily to pay the government a larger sum in order to be relieved from the nuisance of the tax in its present form. It is solely an exaggerated idea of officialism, and an absurd notion that every transaction and every operation must pay tribute and be subject to the intervention of the state, the only tax from being reformed. With chambers in which business interests were properly represented it would soon be modified.—*Montevideo Times*, May 19.—In 1881 the total consumption of sugar in the United States was 1,012,206 tons—equal to 44.2 pounds per capita. In 1899 the total consumption was little more than double, reaching 2,031,610 tons, or 61.7 pounds per capita. The population in 1881 was 51,316,000; in 1899 it reached 76,011,000.—*American Gracer*.

—The London war office has recently published a new list of the total losses in the war. The number of killed and wounded amounts to 18,799 men, without counting about 12,000 who are under treatment in the hospitals in South Africa and are being treated for common sicknesses and not for wounds, losses by capture do not seem to be included. The in the foregoing.

—The city of Chicago has an anti-cigarette law which has been declared constitutional by the United States Supreme Court, and the Chicago anti-cigarette league is inducing banks, mercantile houses and firms of all sorts to taboo those applicants for work who smoke "human nails," and to forbid employees the habit under penalty of dismissal. Here a dozen banks have placed themselves on the anti-cigarette platform, and one night recently the league sent out 2,000 letters to as many firms urging them to back up the good work.

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Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realised do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 1,000,000

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Established in Paris on the 23rd October 1896 by the
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Société
 Générale pour favoriser le développement du Com-
 merce et de l'industrie en France.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

(Head Office,
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-
 ris, and agencies.
 Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-
 veloppement du Commerce et de
 l'industrie en France, and agencies
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
 Périer Mercey & Co., Paris.

(Union Bank of London, Limited,
 London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,
 Paris Bank, Limited,
 Lazard Brothers & Co.,
 J. Henry Schroeder & Co.,
 Kleinwort Sons & Co.,
 A. Rüffer & Sons.

(Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft,
 Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches
 Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and branches.
 GERMANY
 Schroeder Gebrüder & Co. Hamburg.
 Conrad Hinrich Danner, Hamburg.
 Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.
 L. Behrens & Sohne, Hamburg.
 Correspondents in all chief cities.

(J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co.
 and their correspondents,
 PORTUGAL
 Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.

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Opens accounts-current.

Pays interest for fixed periods; executes orders for
 purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc. and trans-
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Manager.

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RIO DE JANEIRO

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital. . Rs. 101,243,800\$000

N. B. This capital to be
 reduced to Rs. 100,000,000 in accordance with
 the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 17,480,978\$736

Profits in suspense . Rs. 11,156,739\$835

on 30th April 1900.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco
Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro
Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

London & County Banking Co. Ltd.

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Opens accounts current:

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of

stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every

description of banking business.

From To-Day, London, April 26.

THE MISUNDERSTANDINGS OF WAR.

BY A BRITISH OFFICER.

Now that the war seems to be drawing to
 a close, and the fighting from day to day is so
 one-sided as to be almost uninteresting, one is
 tempted to turn to some of the incidents
 which seemed to be of minor importance at
 the time, and scarcely worth breaking the
 narrative to notice.

Ever since the war commenced there has
 been a series of allegations of cruelty, perfidy,
 and breaches of the customs of civilised war
 on the part of the Boers.

Not only does my position in life as a sub-
 ject and a servant of Her Majesty naturally
 inspire me to side with the popular view
 against the enemies of my country, but my
 previous service in South Africa would
 scarcely warrant my being more partial to
 the Boers than to my own countrymen. We
 soldiers, however, by years of training have
 learnt to keep our heads cool and our eyes
 clear in what are, to the rest of the world,
 moments of excitement. As we have nothing
 to gain by exaggeration and no public to
 cater for, our words should have more weight
 than those of civilian writers who see war for
 the first time, those who never see it at close
 quarters, and those who receive all but the
 barest official information from the Townies
 who either exaggerate for playfulness, or who
 are not accustomed to weigh their words care-
 fully.

I have nothing to gain one way or the other,
 and that being so, I may safely tell the plain,
 unvarnished truth, which is likely to be as
 unpopular on this subject as on all others. It
 is not my wish to morally white-wash the
 Boer with mere words of praise, but I think I
 am in a position to account for a good many
 things in a way which, when I have given
 scientific reasons, may satisfy my readers.

The first of these breaches of the customs
 of war occurred, or was supposed to have
 occurred, at the battle of Glencoe, the first
 struggle of the war. The allegation was that
 when Talama Hill was captured by the Dublin
 Fusiliers and the Rifles, the Boers retired car-
 rying white flags over their shoulders, and
 thus saved themselves from destruction by
 our rifles and guns. I have made careful in-
 quiries from officers—senior officers—who
 were present, and whom I know to be cool
 soldiers likely to observe correctly. One of
 these assures me, and the others tell a similar
 story, that he was one of the first to reach the
 top of the hill, and was well placed for ob-
 servation.

He found the bulk of the Boer
 army in full retreat at a distance of about
 fifteen hundred yards, but a smaller number
 of men, who had been left to hold the hill to
 the last, and cover the retreat, were much
 closer, and also in full retreat. They had left
 behind them in their hurried flight a field
 hospital, and to this rode a Boer coming from
 the main body and holding a white flag. He
 carried a letter to the English general asking
 for an armistice to enable them to bury the
 dead, and carry off the wounded. No doubt
 the stage of the fight at which such a request
 could be granted had not yet arrived, but I
 should it in any way have prevented our guns
 firing on the retreating army. That they did
 not fire is true, but that was due to a false
 view of humanity on the part of the officer in
 command. I have been assured by all of
 whom I have inquired that no other flag was
 raised, and that it was practically impossible
 for one to be put up unnoticed by them.

It was repeatedly stated after the battle of
 Colenso that the Boer artillery had fired on
 our ambulances, and that one of them had
 even been overturned by a shell. It is un-
 doubtedly true that a number of shells went
 close to the ambulances, and I believe that
 one was really struck, but there is no reason
 to believe that they were deliberately aimed
 at. I had myself occasion to go to the am-
 bulances during the fight, and found them

placed directly in front of a hill on which was
 a naval gun; the field batteries were at that
 time in action a short distance in advance, so
 that the ambulances were between the two,
 and not very far from either. Is it reasonable
 to suppose that the Boer artillery should sub-
 mit without replying to our shell fire, because
 we chose to select so improper a place for the
 wounded? They certainly could not have
 fired at the guns without many shots falling
 very close to the ambulances. I have heard
 since—but I cannot vouch for its accuracy—
 that the position in front of the naval gun
 was selected by a staff officer contrary to the
 opinion of the medical officer in charge.
 After the Irish Brigade had been ordered to
 retire, the ambulances advanced over the
 ground on which it had been fought, and was
 covered with dead and wounded men. A con-
 siderable body of men had, however, not
 heard the order to retire, and fighting dog-
 gedly on held the ground for three hours after
 the general retirement, in spite of being near-
 ly surrounded by the Boers. The ambulances
 came quite close to these men, and again re-
 ceived some of the fire meant for others. The
 Boers protested angrily at the time to some of
 the officers who had been made prisoners
 against the firing being kept up when the
 ambulances were on the field, and the wound-
 ed were being collected. The brave men who
 had so stubbornly resisted had nothing to do
 with the ambulances, and were not even aware
 that they had come up behind them, so that
 on this occasion it was impossible to blame
 either side. I may add that this is the only
 foundation for the statement which once ap-
 peared that men of an Irish regiment had
 taken refuge behind an ambulance.

After the attack on Vaal Krantz much the
 same statements were made on that occasion.
 I was a personal witness to the occurrence. A
 narrow defile led down the hill towards
 Potgieter's Drift, and along this the am-
 bulances were incautiously advanced. Once started
 in the stream of wagons on retreat was pos-
 sible, and they had to move on and take their
 places in an inextinguishable jumble below. A
 brigade of infantry was bivouacing in a fold
 of the ground between two hills on the right;
 a corps of mounted Colonials and a cavalry
 regiment were on the left, and half the trans-
 port of the column was gathered together in
 front. Such a position invited shell fire, and
 the presence of the ambulances, so far from
 guarding against it, might reasonably be com-
 plained of as contrary to the usages of war.
 Ambulances have no right to countenance the
 field of fire; I believe, but I am not certain,
 that three miles is the limit. The enemy,
 fortunately, could not see the bulk of the
 troops, and had no idea of the damage that it
 was in their power to inflict, and only a few
 shells were thrown; the wagons and mounted
 men crowding up then under the lee of the
 hill escaped observation, and the shelling
 ceased. Had a number of guns been trained
 on this spot, it is impossible to estimate the
 loss that might have been inflicted on us; the
 wagons could not have retreated through the
 crowded defile; the ambulances would have
 been broken up, and I suppose there would
 have been loud denunciation of the barbarous
 Boer.

The latest outcry is that the Boers have been
 using poisoned bullets, and there certainly
 was some color for the statement. In the
 Boer trenches round Colenso a quantity of
 ammunition was found covered with some
 greasy green substance, and pots of the same
 liquid were also discovered ready for use.
 Being green and greasy, it was of course
 thought to be verdigris, and as no one knew
 for what purpose it was used, it must, of
 course, be to poison the English; this was the
 culminating point of Boer savagery; after this
 no quarter; the Boers must be wiped out.
 The Colonials led the cry and the papers
 teemed with abuse. It has doubtless been
 telegraphed to England in a thousand forms,
 and will tend to embitter race hatred to the
 utmost. What are the facts? No soldier has
 suffered from a poisoned wound, and, as a
 matter of fact, whatever the substance may be,
 it is not poison. I saw a doctor put some of
 it into a cut in his arm—consequently a dangerous
 experiment, it must be admitted—and it pro-
 ved perfectly innocuous. It is probably used to
 contract the corroding effect of smokeless
 powder on the barrel of the rifle; this is of
 great importance, as rifles which are not clean-
 ed immediately after use become honey-
 combed and rapidly deteriorate. But in war it
 is often impossible to clean rifles till next day.
 So that, if this substance really effects its
 object the Boers who have already taught us
 so much, will have given us another lesson
 which the war office will, perhaps, one day
 take to heart. The least thought would have
 proved the absurdity of the poison theory.
 The rapid passage of the bullet through the
 rifled barrel into which it fits so tightly
 generates heat enough to melt the grease, and
 if any did remain on the bullet after leaving
 the barrel, it would probably be removed by
 the rapid spin during its flight through the
 air. If poison had been the object, it would
 probably have been placed in a small hole in
 the head of the bullet, and not on the
 exterior.

Another story of treachery, and one which
 has been very constantly repeated, is the
 charge brought against the Boers that, when
 in close contact with our men, advancing with
 their rifles sung and their hands up as if to
 surrender, and when firing ceased or our men
 show themselves, they pour a volley into our
 ranks. It requires but a very slight experi-
 ence of actual fighting to see the utter impos-
 sibility of such a proceeding. Any man or
 body of men venturing to stand upright, at a
 distance at which communication might be

possible, would be shot down with absolute certainty before the signal could be understood. Such an enterprise would be far more dangerous to the Boers than to us. Yet this statement has been put forward to explain the surrender of some of our men at Spion Kop and other places. Those who know how terrific was the fire on that hill, how content men were to remain concealed behind stones when they are exposed to such a storm of bullets, and with what reluctance they raise their heads even to fire their rifles, will attribute this to other and more reasonable causes. Few men see anything of what occurs under such circumstances, and when they find themselves surrounded they readily surrender.

(To be continued.)

PAYSANDU CRICKET.

PAYSANDU C. C. VS. BRITISH BANK:
Played at Paysandu on Sunday 20th May and resulting in a win for the home eleven.

Scores as follows:—

PAYSANDU C. C.	
H. C. Bocquet, b. Mawson.....	21
C. H. Pullen, b. do.....	7
E. C. Manners, b. Morrissey.....	12
C. Henderson, b. Mawson.....	13
H. R. Latham, not out.....	44
R. Robinson, b. Morrissey.....	28
E. C. Hime, b. McNair.....	24
W. Strange, did not bat.....	—
A. Macmillan, did not bat.....	—
Extras.....	6

Total (for 6 wickets)..... 155

*Innings declared closed.

BRITISH BANK.

H. W. Jeans, b. R. Robinson.....	6
R. J. McNair, l.b.w., b. Strange.....	21
F. Morrissey, run out.....	2
C. B. Mawson, b. Manners.....	23
E. A. Roberts, b. do.....	14
H. Evers, b. Hime.....	1
D. R. Andrews, not out.....	0
J. Hargreaves, b. Manners.....	0
Extras.....	7

Total, 7 wickets..... 78

Both sides played short.

PAYSANDU C. C. VS. LONDON & RIVER PLATE BANK.

This match was played at Paysandu on Thursday 24th, and resulted in a win for the home club.

Scores as follows:—

PAYSANDU C. C.	
V. Tatum, b. Conolly.....	36
C. Pullen, l.b.w., b. Francis.....	5
H. C. Bocquet, not out.....	68
E. A. Roberts, c. H. Hargreaves, b. C. Hargreaves.....	0
C. L. Robinson, run out.....	4
H. W. Stacey, c. Lloyd, b. Conolly.....	18
W. P. Slater, b. Conolly.....	1
T. M. Kentish, c. Lomas, b. Conolly.....	0
A. C. E. Skey, not out.....	27
F. H. Robinson, did not bat.....	—
R. Nelson, did not bat.....	—
Extras.....	13

Total, 7 wickets..... 172

LONDON & RIVER PLATE BANK.

E. A. Tootal, b. Roberts.....	33
C. A. Conolly, c. Bocquet, b. Pullen.....	35
S. Francis, c. Stacey, b. Kentish.....	4
G. H. Lomas, b. Slater.....	7
H. Hargreaves, l.b.w., b. Pullen.....	1
C. Hargreaves, b. Slater.....	3
J. Robinson, not out.....	9
C. Lloyd, b. Pullen.....	2
H. Weigall, b. Slater.....	0
R. Statham, b. Slater.....	0
R. H. Robinson, b. Slater.....	0
Extras.....	18

Total..... 112

—An unfortunate accident occurred at the beginning of the match which not only weakened the L. & R. P. B. eleven, but produced a very painful impression. As Ridgway, who is one of the Bank's best bowlers, was running for a boundary ball, he fell into a barbed wire fence and cut his face in a frightful manner. He of course had to withdraw, to the great regret of every man on the field. The determined though ineffective stand made by Conolly and Tootal received much praise and saved the Bank's credit at a time when the "fortunes of war" seemed to be decidedly against it.

—We are informed that the eleven to represent Rio in the match with Netheroy on Sunday next, 3rd June, will be selected from the following list: W. P. Slater, N. W. Jackson, H. Pierce, O. Wucherer, C. L. Robinson, T. Forde, R. H. Robinson, H. L. Wheatley, H. C. Bocquet, E. C. Manners, V. Tatum, and W. Strange. The Paysandu club is sure to put a strong team in the field.

S. PAULO FACTS.

On 20th inst. traffic was run for the first time through the new station of the São Paulo Railway at Luz. Until the new building is complete passengers will be obliged to make a long round to reach the platform. This is necessitated by the fact that the front entrance of the station faces the Jardim Publico, and for the present ingress on the other side is blocked by the work which is still proceeding. Early in the morning of the same day a violent storm broke over São Paulo; heavy rain continued almost without intermission until noon. After this and another storm on Wednesday evening, the temperature feels a

bit chilly, and those fortunate enough to possess a grate, are rejoicing in the grateful and cheering effect of a fire.

There was a large gathering at the English vice-consulate on Ascension day to celebrate the Queen's birthday. Her Majesty's health was drunk with great enthusiasm some 30 times, for as each newcomer raised his glass, those already in the room were naturally too loyal not to join in once more. Several representative Brazilians joined in the proceedings on behalf of the president of the state, the secretary of the interior and justice, and the press. After duly replying to their courtesy, Mr. Lupton toasted President McKinley and the "Union of Hearts". The presence of Mr. Mackenzie, a Canadian, afforded the opportunity of proposing "the Colonies". The proceedings ended with the official drinking of our sovereign's health, amid cheers and "God save our gracious Queen". A cablegram was sent to the Marquess of Salisbury asking him to convey to Her Majesty the congratulations of her loyal subjects resident in São Paulo on the attainment of her 81st birthday.

The new theatre, Sant' Anna, is not a large one, but there appears to be a difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of players for it. The Sautone company turned up in such a minus condition, that arrangements have been cancelled, and for the present the theatre will be used by local artists. It is hoped that in a month's time, it will be occupied by a comedy company.

The *Platêa* is starting an "agony" column. Soon after Cronje's surrender, a "Hollandez" feeling his withers wrung, inserted among the advertisements a childish insulting notice written in English. A short time since he perpetrated a similar outrage, and last week vented his spleen in Double Dutch doggerel. This attack on decency and language was too much for a poet-patriot, who replied, by the same agency, in neat and stinging lines.

We owe to the *Platêa* the startling information, that 50,000 Russians in 160 troop-ships, have started to save the auriferous Frausval from the gold hunting army of England!

The *Correio* and *Platêa* are taking opposite sides in a little discussion as to whether the Light and Power Co. should be allowed to put up a chimney in Largo S. Bento. Such an erection would be a convenient shelter from rain and sun for citizens generally, but it is argued that it would practically be a station for the company's bonds, as it would be adjacent to their terminus.

The *Correio* which has not always been distinguished for pro-British articles, contained, a few days ago, a portrait and highly eulogistic notice of General Baden-Powell and the heroic defence of Mafeking.

The Ascension day holiday was quite spoiled by rain. The cricket match, London and Brazilian Bank, Past and Present vs. Santos and S. Paulo was adjourned to a covered space, where wet inside was substituted for wet outside.

The Tennis Tournament is fixed for August 14, entries to be concluded by 30th prox.

From the *Buenos Aires Herald*, May 12.

KILLING ENTERPRISE.

There is no reason to suppose that anything which can be said or cited will make any difference whatever with the policy or course of congress in the matter of legislation regarding taxes; and yet at the present moment anything in the way of development of business or industrial enterprises is impossible because there are so many crushing and wasteful taxes. A gentleman whom we have known for nearly 25 years as one of the most laborious, careful and wise business men, who has gradually enlarged his business until it has become an honor to this city, tells us that he cannot continue; not that he is insolvent, on the contrary he has a moderate competence, but he says there are so many imposts on everything which enters into his manufactures that while his business is large his expenses consume the income and he is about to wind it up. Similar action has been taken or forced upon many others.

Not long ago it occurred to some one that a proper preparation of pork would find a market here and measures were taken to do this. In a short time, it was found that imposts of various kinds were too many for it and we later saw the flag of the auctioneer waving over another enterprise, which had failed.

This is no theory, or sombre picture, but an illustration of a state of facts which make industrial enterprises impossible.

The tax fiend is after active capital and enterprise at every step. One may not make a contract for business that he must not first pay a tax. One may not buy or sell, get credit, or pay a bill, put out a sign or try to get business without first paying for the chance to try to get business. Everything which enters into manufactures is taxed, the cart which brings or carries goods is taxed, the water is taxed, the sunlight even is taxed. One cannot be born, christened, married or die without taxation and at the same time capital which lies idle or inactive is not taxed. It is enterprise and activity which is throttled at every step.

The abuse has reached such proportions that enterprise is crushed and hopeless. The voice of warning has been raised but even now it comes too late to prevent the most disastrous results. The remedy does not lie in heavier import duties, but in the relief of taxation under one form or another. In this matter many make a mistake and cry out for high duties, whereas they should demand a readjustment of taxation which shall relieve them.

AGENT WANTED.

To represent on commission a leading English firm manufacturing Studs, Links, Photo. Frames, Ladies' Belts, and similar lines. Address with full particulars A., care of W. H. Smith & Son, L. and N. W. Railway Station, Birmingham, England. (gt.)

CORRESPONDENT.

An expert correspondent, translator, shorthand writer and typewriter wishes employment in Rio. Apply to M. P. B., this office.

PETROPOLIS.

To let under contract a comfortable and splendid large house, in a very good condition, suitable for a family of high standing or a first class boarding house.

The property is located in one of the principal streets of Petropolis at six minutes distance from the railway station. It has a magnificent park, thoroughly cultivated and full of trees, plenty of water, donkeys, stables and other dependencies.

For further information please apply at the office of this Newspaper. (gt.)

TO LET

The residence No. 53 Rua Tavares Bastos (formerly Princeza Imperial) with 5 large rooms all with windows, parlour, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, shower, bath, two rooms for the servants and a stable. The keys are at No. 22 same street. For information apply at Rua 1 de Março 37.

Hotels.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 Rua do RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandahs overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

THERESOPOLIS

GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS
CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY

GEORGES SCHNEIDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuation of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and Summer guests.

The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the *serra* and vice-versa.

References may be obtained at:
Messrs. Netto, Bargas & Co., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento.
"Monteiro Jr. & Co." "S." "Visc. Inhamãna."
"Soares & Niemeyer," "6," da Alfandega.
Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Presca.

Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

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5, Threadneedle Street London, England.

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RESERVE FUND.....	£2,202,400

IF YOU DO NOT KNOW SPECIAL TROPICAL

DUNLOP TYRES

full particulars will be sent to you on application.

Their chief claim to universal adoption in hot countries is their successful resistance of heat and moisture.

QUALITY is made first consideration, and tyres carrying on outer cover and inner tube trademark can be relied upon to give the most satisfactory results, and to provide both ladies and gentlemen cycling in tropical regions with comfortable, safe speedy and economical wheeling.

Dunlop Tropical Tyres alone have solved the problem of giving perfect cycling under the above conditions.



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Write for full particulars to—

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD.,

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(s)

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

Restaurant & Lunchroom

ZUM MÜNGHNER KIND'L

10, Rua General Camara, 10

1st class German cooking, and excellent service.

MODERATE PRICES

Herman Moronoff,

PROPRIETOR.

CARSON'S HOTEL

138, Rua do Catete,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

This well mounted establishment is situated in the best and most healthy part of the capital, with beautiful garden and grounds, and electric tramways passing the door continually.

Hot and cold baths, splendid rooms and accommodation for families with a well chosen staff of attendants guarantee the comfort of all visitors.

Carlos Ribotzi,

PROPRIETOR.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Catete)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital. Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

RESTAURANT "CAMPI"

RUA DA ALFANDEGA N. 7

This house is particularly renowned for its splendid Breakfasts and Lunches.

The attendance is excellent and the cooking cannot be beaten by any Restaurant in Rio de Janeiro.

The Proprietors exercise every care to please their Customers.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th May, 1900.

C. CAMPI & Co.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

Great Britain.

MAY 22.—Amongst the wounded with Col. Mahon's column was a correspondent of the *Daily Mail* (name not given).—The final combats before the relief of Mafeking were of the most stubborn character, the Boers attacking in panic after having caused great losses principally among the Irish troops. Col. Plumer gave effective help to Col. Mahon in surrounding the Boers, and with him entered Mafeking on the early morning of Friday week. The enthusiasm in the beleaguered town was scarcely greater than that in the cities of the British empire.—The report in the *Daily Express* that President Kruger has proposed peace has been denied by himself in a private telegram to the *New York Herald* as absurd. He intends to fight to the end.—Dundonald's column is pursuing the Boers in the direction of Laing's Nek, and Clerly is following them up to the Tugela river, both of which were the scenes of British disasters in 1881.—Lord Roberts is preparing for an advance in force on Transvaal territory, but his plans are naturally kept secret.—The colonial office is without news of the Coomassie garrison, and it is feared that the position of the troops on the Gold Coast is perilous.—The *Times* says that the European ambassadors have demanded the suppression of the Chinese society called the "Boxers," under pain of landing marines to protect life and property.

MAY 23.—Col. (now General) Baden-Powell has been promoted over the heads of 20 officers senior to him. He is to be given the freedom of the cities of London and Edinburgh on his return, and Liverpool will present him with a sword of honor.—News from Vryburg states that 800 Boers have surrendered to General Hunter.—Lord Roberts has refused to General Cronje for several British colonels. President Kruger has consequently threatened to remove the British prisoners at Pretoria to a remote part of the Transvaal. (That looks as though he does not consider Pretoria sufficiently safe).—Lord Roberts is encamped at Honingspruit on his way to Johannesburg, with scouts exploring on the heights of the Vaalkop to dominate the road.—General Hamilton occupied Heilbron without opposition, President Steyn retreating. (Bloemfontein was declared impregnable some months ago. Later we heard that it was not, and now Heilbron surrenders without a struggle. The Orange Free State as a fighting factor is obsolete).—The Dutch residents in Pretoria held a meeting to ask the protection of Holland for the Transvaal against Great Britain.—General French has crossed the Rhenoster river. Lord Roberts considers this move and the occupation of Heilbron render the Orange positions untenable.—Gen. Baden-Powell reports to the war office that in the fighting before Mafeking on the 16th inst., the British losses were 3 killed and 20 wounded. He also reports that he captured several cannons, a quantity of ammunition, and two standards.—A Capetown telegram says that when once Lord Roberts has crossed the Vaal river, it is his intention to issue a proclamation decreeing that all burghers who lay down their arms and return to their farms will have their property respected.—The railway as far as Bloemfontein has been put into working order.—Mr. Hanbury, says that Great Britain has secured the control of the strategic cables of the entire world, so that even France must use these lines to communicate with her colonies.

MAY 24.—Gen. Kelly Kenny reports that there are now no Boer troops between Bloemfontein and Boshof.—Gen. French is hotly pursuing the Boers who are trying to cross the Vaal river before his arrival.—The *Times* asserts that in the Orange archives at Bloemfontein a document has been found proving that Presidents Kruger and Steyn were concerting means in 1887 to destroy British dominion in South Africa.—The subscriptions in favor of the families of the British soldiers are now but little less than a million sterling.—Mr. Balfour announced in the house of commons to-day that the United States and Great Britain had not yet ratified the resolutions of the peace conference at La Hague.—The Queen's birthday was enthusiastically celebrated in the British isles. In London especially, in spite of rain and cold, the crowds were enormous, and the national anthem was mingled with great cheering for Lord Roberts and Gen. Baden-Powell.

MAY 25.—The *Times* publishes a telegram from Lourenço Marques stating that President Kruger is convinced that further resistance to the British is useless, and that he has resolved to capitulate to save Boer lives. The publication of this telegram was unconfirmed as it was, created a great sensation. Another telegram to the same effect from Lourenço Marques says that President Kruger has issued a circular to the chiefs of his army asking them whether they and their men were disposed for peace or further war. He further asked them, if they were resolved on war, whether they were inclined to lose more lives and property.—The Emperor William has sent to the regiment of dragoon guards, of which he is honorary colonel, a costly present of Dresden china. To be sold for the benefit of the wounded of the regiment.—A Cape telegram to the *Daily Telegraph* says that the Orange Volksraad has made an attempt to depose President Steyn in order to make peace with Great Britain. (It seems rather hard to find Steyn's whereabouts just now).—The bridge at Laing's Nek destroyed by the Boers has now been repaired by the British engineers.—General Buller's troops held high festivities in honor

of the Queen's birthday. Lord Roberts' troops celebrated the day by crossing the Vaal river and entering Transvaal territory. (We all remember Admiral Selley presenting the sunken Spanish fleet to his nation on the 4th of July. Roberts captured Cronje and his fleet is the invasion of the Transvaal on the Queen's birthday. Some, of course, were purely coincidences, but if these coincidences are repeated in future it will be open to suspicion that our modern leaders are prone to sensationalism).—The disturbances in St. Heliers, Jersey, are to be officially investigated, and a strict enquiry has been promptly ordered by the government.—The Khedive of Egypt is about to visit London. It is said that the Egyptian people hope to obtain complete independence from this visit, but the *Times* more logically takes it as a signification of the Egyptians being content with the *statu quo*.—A Tien-Tsin telegram to the *Daily Mail* says that the "Boxers" have killed the commander of the legal forces sent against them, while he was discussing terms with their chiefs under a flag of truce.

MAY 26.—Lord Lansdowne has announced that 11,000 more men will be sent to reinforce Marshal Roberts early in June.—The advanced forces of Lord Roberts remain in the Rhenoster encampment, but Hunter's brigade has forged ahead into the Transvaal, going 18 miles without a break. In Vryburg, Gen. Hunter found the inhabitants suffering from terrible misery, fever causing a horrible mortality there for want of medicines.—A Cape telegram says that the railway line from Mafeking to Bulawayo has been repaired, the soldiers working until they were ready to drop. On one occasion they captured two Boers and an Englishman in the service of the Transvaal.—The Boers are said to have strongly entrenched themselves at Poffontein, 10 miles to the east of Mafeking.—A thousand Russian soldiers are reported to have landed at Lourenço Marques to assist the Boers. They were evidently allowed to proceed, but their baggage was seized. (Probably those Portuguese officials had served an apprenticeship in Brazilian custom-houses. Let the fighter through, but seize his kit! On what pretext, in heaven's name?)—The *Daily Mail* says that an Arab chief is raising an agitation in the Kordofan district, acting probably on the instigation of some foreign nation. (We read our *Daily Mail* with the greatest care, but, of course, have not had a chance of seeing what it really said in this particular case. We are certain, however, that the main point has been missed, and the vague ones only given. A loose telegram of such import would call for the removal of the editor who passed it. Editors of London papers do not deal in telegraphic generalities from Kordofan, but insist on concrete facts).—The British consul in Panama reports that 12 British subjects had been imprisoned without trial. On demanding their trial or release, six were given up, two were found to have died, and the remaining four are held for trial. (A cruiser with a couple of 4.7 guns in those waters would be excellent discouragers of hesitations).—The *Morning Post* says the occupation of Igli by the French is likely to lead to a war between France and Morocco. The house of lords has thrown out the bill authorizing women to sit on municipal boards and county councils.

MAY 27.—Lord Roberts has sent the following telegram to the war office: We crossed the Vaal river to-day, 27. Gen. Baden-Powell informs me that provisions have reached Mafeking by railway. The Canadian artillery from Beira have joined Col. Plumer's column. The British forces are encamped at Northvaal. After a skirmish in which four men were lost, they got possession of the coal mines there.—News from Accra up to the 7th inst says that there has been a stiff fight in Coomassie between the British and the Ashantis in which the former lost three officers killed, and one captain and 20 native soldiers. The rebel Ashantis suffered more severely. A relieving column of British troops has arrived at Cape Coast Castle.—A late telegram received to-night says that the Boers are strongly entrenched on the banks of the Klip river, close to Johannesburg.

MAY 28.—The garrison of Mafeking (naturally enough) held high festival on the arrival of the first train of provisions. During the prolonged siege of Mafeking, the loss to our troops were 5 officers killed and 15 wounded, 31 soldiers killed and 103 wounded, with 25 missing. Including the Kaffir casualties the total losses were 924.—A rumor is current in Capetown and London that French's cavalry division has entered Johannesburg after various skirmishes on the road from Potchefstroom.—Mrs. Catherine Gladstone, widow of the famous statesman, died to-day.—Some warehouses at Southampton docks fell in to-day and killed 14 men. Altogether some 50 people were buried, and 25 were found to have been injured.

United States.

MAY 22.—The Colombian government has given official notice that it will consider as pirates all vessels hoisting the revolutionary flag.—The *World* says that 300 officers have asked to be relieved from service in the Philippines, but the government has denied permission.—English merchants are paying 50 cents a bushel for wheat in the New York market.—The news of a fresh outbreak of bubonic plague in Rio has caused a great sensation in New York. All the Chinese in San Francisco are to be compulsorily inoculated.—The first case of bubonic plague amongst white foreigners has been discovered in Ma-

nila.—The output of the Klondyke gold mines up to the present is estimated at \$20,000,000.

MAY 23.—A Manila telegram says that in the fight at Tarlac, 153 Tagalos surrendered to the American troops.—Secretary Hay to-day gave an official breakfast to the Boer delegates. (This probably satisfied their appetites rather than their aspirations.)

MAY 24.—A Cape telegram says that Mr. Fischer, the leader of the Boer commission in Washington, has informed President Kruger that there are great hopes that the United States government will move in the direction of peace between Great Britain and the Transvaal.—Prayers and religious services are being offered up in churches to the same end.—The British colony in New York celebrated the Queen's birthday with great enthusiasm.—The Chinese minister has protested against the order to inoculate all Chinese immigrants to San Francisco.—Kansas democrats have decided to support Mr. Bryan for the Presidency.

MAY 25.—The fall in prices in the cotton market has caused numerous failures amongst the merchants and brokers in cotton in New York, amongst the bankrupts being the house of Price, McCormick. The liabilities are said to be over 13 million dollars. The price of cotton in May was 78, for June it decreased to 46, and deliveries for July are quoted at 44 with a downward tendency for future deliveries. (This terrible fall makes one wonder whether some speculators have not been rigging a cotton corner *de la Leiter*).—The U. S. minister in Peking has addressed a strong note to the Chinese foreign office asking for the suppression of the "Boxers," and insisting on the proper protection of American residents, under penalty of armed interference.—The celebrated horticulturist Delputte died to-day in Philadelphia.—The strikes in St. Louis are a source of disorder, and the police have had to interfere to restore peace.—The meat canning merchants of Chicago have asked the federal government to intervene on their behalf to prevent the new German law on the importation of meat taking effect to the prejudice of contracts entered into prior to its enactment.

MAY 26.—At a meeting in Fredericksburg which was attended by President McKinley, Gen. Sickles said it was impossible to hide from themselves that the only friendly nation they had during the Spanish war was Great Britain. (A letter attributed to Lord Wolseley is going the rounds of the press on both sides of the Atlantic counselling an Anglo-American alliance to preserve the peace of the world. Lord Wolseley as a peer is entitled to pronounce his opinions on all political questions in the house of lords, but we doubt whether, as commander-in-chief of the British army, he would not feel restrained from active interference in international politics).

MAY 27.—The *New York Evening Post* says that the American railway companies are organizing a Boer emigration to South America. (This must be either a huge joke, or a huge blunder in transmission).—The house of representatives has asked for an enquiry into the postal accounts of Cuba.

France.

MAY 22.—M. Waldeck Rousseau, while giving the details of the late elections, which terminated in favor of the government, said that the release of Dreyfus and the closing of the process against him, was an act of humanity which tended towards the pacification of passions. He wound up by asking for legislation to prevent calumnies against the President and patriotic associations.—The Paris exhibition was beautifully illuminated to-night. The number of visitors on Sunday last was 37,000. President Porfirio Diaz of Mexico will visit the exhibition in July next.—The *Paris Journal* has been made responsible for the publication of an article contrary to public morality.

MAY 23.—The French troops under Col. Menescal have defeated the Algerian native chief Fat at Batia and has occupied a fortified position at Temminson.—The French consul in Jersey, M. Grimaud de Caux, has complained to the authorities of the bad treatment inflicted on Frenchmen in Saint Helier during the popular rejoicings on receipt of the news of the relief of Mafeking.—M. Millerand, minister of commerce, has installed the jury chosen to make the awards in the great exhibition.

MAY 24.—The husband of the journalist "Gyp" who was recently abducted after a meeting, threatens to reveal the names of the abductors, if the police continue silent on the scandalous fact.—The rumor is confirmed that the Emperor William will accompany the Czar to Paris to see the exhibition.—To-day, President Loubet opened the Russian military pavilion, and the Mexican section will be opened on Saturday. The British section was opened by M. Millerand yesterday.

MAY 25.—The agitation in Morocco is increasing. Muley Mahomed, the pretender to the throne, made an attempt to escape from his prison, but was frustrated. Rumors are prevalent in Tangiers, that there is an *entente cordiale* between France and Spain as to the future government of Morocco. (There is a great certainty against these rumors, that Great Britain will see that Morocco does not become French territory).—The Jersey disturbances are reported as likely to lead to serious trouble between France and England. (Bosh!)—The St. Heliers police have made several arrests, and the prisoners are to be summarily tried.

MAY 26.—General Gallifet in the senate to-day said it had been discovered that an officer of the staff in the ministry of war had divulged documents in relation to the Dreyfus case. The culprit's name is Pritsch, and he has been retired. (All patriotic Frenchmen would deplore the reopening of the monumental military scandal of the century. But it is satisfactory to know that in General Gallifet France has a minister of war whom she can trust to maintain military discipline).—In St. Helier the military are protecting the quarter in which the French merchants do business, to prevent any further aggressions. The police have arrested 30 of the ringleaders of the attacks on the French.

MAY 27.—Several Parisian clubs have resolved to strike off all the English members from their rolls, if the Bachelors' Club expels the Duke of Orleans.—Thirty millions of francs are to be expended on coast defences, the money being a surplus from the last navy estimates.—The Pourreau-Lamy expedition has reached Lake Tchad.

Italy.

MAY 22.—In Casale, Monteferrato, an exhibition has been opened to show the best means of combating the phylloxera. (This is a right move in the right direction in the right place).—The Roman papers say that the commercial treaty between Italy and Brazil has now been definitely arranged.—It is announced that Italy is to obtain commercial facilities in Japan in consideration of allowing Japanese officers to serve in the Italian army and navy.

MAY 24.—The Pope has canonised two new saints, St. John de la Salle and Santa Rita of Cassia. His Holiness delivered an oration on the merits of the new saints and gave his benediction to an immense crowd of pilgrims, variously estimated from 50,000 to 60,000. The crush to get into St. Peter's was so great that several accidents are reported.—Cardinal Vannutelli has brought about a reconciliation between King Leopold of Belgium and his daughter Stephanie, who some time ago married against her father's wishes.

MAY 25.—The *Papolo Romano* says that King Humbert has signed the decree declaring Rio de Janeiro a dirty port, and all the other ports of Brazil as suspected. The same quarantine measures which were used in the case of the bubonic pest in Egypt will be adopted against Brazil, and the emigration of Italians to this country will be temporarily suspended in case matters get worse.

MAY 26.—The Japanese minister at Rome was received in special audience by the minister of foreign affairs, and pressed for leave for army and naval officers from Japan being allowed to serve in the Italian army and navy. Visconti Venosta promised his favorable presentation to his colleagues.—There are to be imposing festivities in Paris when King Humbert unveils the monument to the Caroli family.—An Italian in Pretoria has informed the government that Gen. Botha has disbanded the Italo-Boer brigade, so the Italian press considers the war must be now at an end. (Other telegrams, however, say that the Italian officers and men were so unmanageable that Botha thought he was better off without them, and dismissed them accordingly.)

MAY 27.—An explosion took place in a powder factory at Modena, killing three and injuring two others. The damages to the building were considerable.—Pope Leo XIII to-day blessed 77 martyrs who suffered in Tonkin and Cochinchina. Over 30,000 persons were present in St. Peter's to witness the ceremony.

Spain.

MAY 25.—Telegrams from Alicante say that that place presents a most animated appearance owing to the incoming of foreign astronomers, who have already begun to make preparations for observing the total eclipse of the sun on the 28th inst. M. Camille Flammarion, the great French astronomer, is expected to-day, and is to be made the recipient of an ovation.—The French and Spanish astronomers have taken umbrage because Sir N. Lockyer and his British associates did not attend the festivities at Santa Pola. (Probably a full explanation will be forthcoming of the mistake).

MAY 27.—The mayor of Alicante has visited the installations of the English astronomers at Santa Pola. These latter have satisfactorily explained their alleged discourtesy to the French and Spanish astronomers on the same spot. Camille Flammarion is expected from one moment to another and is to receive a great ovation.—Ex-deputy Mesa, director of the Anglo-Spanish bank, has been arrested for frauds on the bank.

Portugal.

MAY 25.—Yesterday a banquet took place in the royal palace in honor of Queen Victoria's birthday, presided over by the King and Queen of Portugal, and attended by the royal family and all the court officials. The British minister, Sir H. McDonnell, was unable to attend on account of illness. The whole affair was brilliant.—An article in the *Welt Revue* of Brussels says that Portugal is about to pass through a terrible crisis as she has supported the strong against the weak in the Anglo-Boer war, and that the Portuguese republicans will know how to deal with the situation.

Up to March 27th the Mansion House Fund aggregated £817,000.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 29th, 1900.

WHETHER we believe that we have an outbreak of genuine bubonic pest in this city, or not, is now a matter of very little moment. We do not believe it, but as this is only a layman's opinion, based on personal impressions and a lack of confidence in the sincerity and trustworthiness of the medical officials under whose auspices the pest has been introduced to us, it is perhaps a matter which can not profitably be discussed. Unfortunately the mischief is done, the arrival of the pest has been hurriedly proclaimed, and all the machinery of sanitary restriction has been put into operation. Were the older and more experienced physicians responsible for the situation, we should promptly advise our readers to accept their decision and advice without question, but as we have quite a different class to deal with, all that we can do is to make a virtue of submission. Unhappily the fears of the Brazilian people have led them to surrender every right they possess to the sanitary official, who exercises for the moment absolute and irresponsible authority. We can therefore do no more than advise our readers to so order their lives as not to come in contact with these officials, and to comply with all their requirements. The disease, whatever it may be, is very mild, and is thus far less fatal, perhaps, than influenza. An official report of yesterday says that 46 suspected cases have been recorded, of which 9 have resulted fatally. Some of these cases are not officially declared to be bubonic pest, and two or three of the deaths were not really investigated. From this it is apparent that the disease is not malignant, and that under existing conditions there is really no cause for alarm, except perhaps from the arbitrary conduct of the officials themselves. Assuming it to be the pest, it is very mild in character and need not be feared. It is essentially a filth disease and may be combatted successfully by the employment of strict measures of cleanliness and disinfection. Restrictions on travel and in the sale of fruits and vegetables are comparatively useless, and so are quarantines. The plague slips through in spite of them. But as long as these measures give easy and remunerative employment to physicians without practice and to an army of employés they will be continued. But it is essential to say that restrictions which serve only to remove people from one unsanitary place to another, which deprive them of cheap, plentiful and wholesome food, which alarm the sick and render houses uninhabitable, and which really create a reign of terror, are more likely to promote the pest than to check it. If the government really wants to drive out the pest effectively, let us have an abundance of cheap food, regular employment, cheap baths, reiterated counsel about cleanliness, and plenty of water. We are less in need of exceptional measures than of reasonable treatment.

ON THE 22nd inst. the advocate of Messrs. Edward Ashworth & Co., and others, published an important reclamation relative to the provision of law prohibiting the importation of merchandise bearing labels in Portuguese, from foreign countries other than Portugal. He demonstrates clearly that this provision of law is a violation of the law of 14th October, 1887, which provides for the registry of trademarks, and of article 72, section 27 of the constitution which guarantees property rights in manufacturers' marks. He might also have added that it is a violation of the international trademark convention, to which Brazil is a party. We are informed that the British and German ministers have been for some time endeavoring to secure a favorable decision from the government upon the validity of trademarks in Portuguese registered under the law of 1887, and with so great a measure of success that the minister of finance is now credited with the opinion that the law of 14th November last is an infringement on acquired rights, that it should be repealed, that a memorial should be presented to congress to this effect, and that he will prorogue the execution of the law to enable congress to take action. Now that the Brazilian government is apparently favorable to a recognition of the acquired rights of foreigners in registered trademarks, we understand that the American minister has also taken an interest in the matter, and we may therefore hope that influence enough to secure a repeal of this provision of law will soon be brought to bear.

THERE are many reasons for believing that the principal influence behind the provision of law which forbids the importation of merchandise bearing Portuguese labels, is that of the manufacturing chemists, who are seeking strenuously to drive all foreign medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations out of the Brazilian market. And in these lines the Americans will be principally affected as they have perhaps gone further than their competitors in preparing special labels in Portuguese for the Brazilian trade. The importance of these interests is so great that it is a mystery to us how the American minister could have ignored this prohibition so long. Inquiries and representations have been made by the manufacturer themselves and, to our knowledge, the minister's attention has been drawn to the subject, but it is only after others have taken the initiative that he ventures to take an interest in the matter. We should not like to say that he has likewise waited until assured of the friendly disposition of the Brazilian government, though the simultaneous announcement of the views of the minister of finance might warrant a suspicion in that direction.

AS OUR readers know, we are not a disciple of the modern reciprocity school which aims to promote foreign trade by means of special reciprocity treaties, but as long as that theory subsists we believe that reciprocity should be a reality and that the representatives of every government should be watchful to prevent any evasion of the obligations arising under it. And yet, during the period which has elapsed since the renewal of reciprocity treaties came up for discussion in the United States, the trend of legislation in this country has been to evade anything approaching true reciprocity. The adoption of maximum rates on imports was not only designed to compel France and Italy to reduce their duties on Brazilian coffee, but it was designed to avoid the concession of any reduction in duties on American products. Under such a regime Brazil could promptly assure the United States that products of American manufacture are already favored by being placed on the lowest schedule and that nothing more can be done. In effect, then, Brazil practically yields nothing, while at the same time such laws as that of 14th November, 1899, of which the American minister seems to have been unconscious, are threatening to drive American products out of the Brazilian market.

THE mania for imposing tax burdens on trade has found a new advocate in the poet Sylvio Romero, whose friends have found a seat and salary for him in the present chamber of deputies. On the 23rd inst. he introduced a bill declaring that all sales of merchandise exceeding 1000 on periods of credit exceeding thirty days, must pay a proportional stamp tax. And to compel merchants to satisfy the exaction, the bill provides that no proofs other than written proofs, which means legally stamped contracts, etc., shall be accepted as evidence in court. Inasmuch as the transfer of a bill of lading must now pay a proportional stamp tax also, it will be seen that many articles of prime necessity imported and sold before arrival, will be very heavily taxed. This will particularly affect flour, kerosene, etc., and will probably compel some modification in the handling of these staples. In view of the impossibility of keeping dealers united in a common movement against such impositions, there is probably as yet no escape from them, but it would be a good answer to these tax exactions were merchants and dealers to unite on a strictly cash basis for all future transactions. Cash on delivery, without credits, transfers, or any other taxable document, would not only defeat all such blood-sucking schemes, but it would tend to put trade on a better and healthier basis. And besides this, it would also defeat the new bankruptcy law which was apparently framed specially for the convenience of dishonest debtors.

MRS. GLADSTONE, the widow of the "Grand Old Man," died yesterday. She was an ideal wife, not only her husband's natural companion but his elum, his encourager in times of discouragement, the heightener of his triumphs, the sharer of his sorrows, and his principal admirer. There is one memento of her in the ladies' gallery of the house of commons which is held sacred. The grip of her hand in her accustomed place in the gallery as she listened to her husband's speeches night after night had worn away a mark on the famous "grill," which was always proudly pointed out to visitors as "Mrs. Gladstone's mark." A fitting helpmeet to the "Grand Old Man" was the "Grand Old Woman" who has just passed away full of years and universal esteem.

ONE of the indirect results of war, and it is no light one, is the pension burden. And that it is a serious burden may be seen in the fact that the United States government has paid, since 1860, an aggregate of over \$2,500,000,000 in pensions. Think what a crushing burden this is upon trade and industry! It means that every man, woman and child in the country has had to pay nearly \$40 each during these years, and that the contribution must go on until the last pensioner is dead. It means that \$62,500,000 a year have been added to the expenses of government, all of which must be drawn from trade and industry in one form or another. It means corruption, parasitical dependence on government bounty, intrigue and special legislation, together with a continuance of these evils for an indefinite period. And it means a precedent which every war will follow, to the final overthrow of the system and the form of government which protects it. Nothing but the enormous wealth and productive capacity of the United States could stand such a burden, to imitate which means ruin for the great majority of nations. In view of all this, would it not be wiser to think twice before going to war, for in the end there is defeat even for the victors.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From The Church Echo.

A CORRECTION.

We notice in *The Rio News* of the 22nd inst. this statement:

"We hear also that the business firms upon whose support the church principally depends, presented Mr. Crawshaw with a purse of 55 guineas on the eve of his departure."

We can only assure *The Rio News* that they have heard wrongly, in as far as the majority of the subscribers to Mr. Crawshaw's testimonial were clerks in banks and houses living on small salaries. One house did actually subscribe.

As far as who supports the church or not is yet more open to question.

It is, we think, about time some one spoke out about these subscriptions.

TESTIMONIAL TO REV. IRVINE CRAWSHAW.

To the Editor of the Rio News.

Rio, May 26th, 1900.

Dear Sir,—As Treasurer, may I ask you to correct an unintentionally wrong impression given by the notice of the above in your last issue.

No "business firms" subscribed to the "Testimonial," which was solely formed by the individual contributions of a large number of Mr. Crawshaw's friends and well-wishers.

Yours very truly,

CHARLES E. M. TAYLOR.

The mistake above mentioned was wholly our own. On the 19th a friend informed us of the present to Mr. Crawshaw by ladies interested in the children's services, and it was incidentally mentioned at the same time that a purse of 55 guineas had been presented to him in the city, and the name of a gentleman who is at the head of an important business was mentioned in connection with it. We very naturally concluded that the subscription had been raised among the British banks and commercial houses, all of whom, we believe, are subscribers for the support of the church. Had we been able to go after the particulars, or had those interested sent them to us, the credit for the testimonial would have been properly given. As for the questions incidentally referred to by *The Church Echo* we have no interest in them, nor have we any intention of discussing them. We simply wish to give the news correctly, and we should be glad to have our readers send us the facts.—Ed. News.

PRESENTATION TO REV. IRVINE CRAWSHAW.

Rio de Janeiro, 26th May, 1900.

To the Editor,—Enclosed please find official list of donations towards presentation to Rev. Irvine Crawshaw, also a note of how the money was expended.

I would feel obliged if you would kindly publish same in an early number of your valuable paper.

Thanking you in anticipation, I am

Yours sincerely,

C. F. HARGREAVES.

LIST OF DONATIONS.

100000 each:—T. A. Cross, Chas. F. Hargreaves, Chas. Taylor, S. Massey, Cecil Block, Rich'd Whicello, G. Gudgeon, J. D. Beswick Purcias, E. Johnston & Co.; total 900000.

50000 each:—A. H. Thomson, H. L. Whentley, F. H. O. Tross, J. W. Applin, Wm. Reid; total 250000.

10000 each:—Edwin G. Wyatt, J. da Conceição Jr.; total 60000.

20000 each:—F. W. P. Dennis, John Crashley, Guy Hall, D. D. Keav, Wm. G. White, H. Evers, A. G. Lander, C. A. Robinson, H. Savile, J. Elworthy, J. W. Blake, B. W. R. Tatum, J. Tyler, G. H. Lomas, J. T. Maury, Wm. J. Jessop, Antonio L. dos Santos, W. H. Whicello, C. Evers; total 380000.

10000 each:—E. Harvey Statham, A. B. Shaw, O. W. Rolfs, H. W. Hadden, F. Strube, N. Jackson, H. Miller; total 70000.

5000 each:—Karl Walter, H. Miller Jr.; total 10000.

SUMMARY:

Total amount subscribedRs. 1675000
Amount required to square..... 34 980

Rs. 1704 980

Expenditure:

Bank draft for 50 guineas..... 1504480
5 sovereigns..... 145 500
Purse..... 55 000

Rs. 1704980

"ASSES" ENCORE.

Mr. Editor.—Your pachydermatous contemporary is so obstinate that it is tempted to classify him as a mule. He is vicious enough in all conscience, but science forbids. One who makes an ass of himself or others must be an ass by all the laws of generation. And how perfectly assinine is his so-called logic! *The Spectator's* "not really stupid, but only do stupid things" is six of one and half a dozen of the others with his calling all our officers asses in December last. The cleverest man on the face of God's earth does stupid things in trying times, or what others of meaner intelligence term stupid, but no one dreams of calling him an ass. When the vicious-minded buggars smirched his countrymen, White had retreated from Glencoe and Dundee on Ladysmith, and men like the braying guide of the *Braz' Refuse* thought he had suffered an ignominious defeat. That move is now recognized as one of the most masterly military moves of the war. Capt. Lumbton sold at Portsmouth, a few weeks ago, that Gen. White "in saving Ladysmith saved Natal, in saving Natal he saved Cape Colony, in saving Cape Colony he saved the Empire." The explanation of the *Praetor's* knew what he was talking about; the life-long misfit did not, so classed White as an ass. The papers that follow his lead (great Scott!) have my sympathies.

Yours truly,

A BRITISHER.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

MAY 21.—Senate.—The senate discussed the elections in Parahyba.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—By a vote of 76 to 57 the chamber declared Lient. Ovidio Abrantes duly elected deputy for Goyaz. The S. Paulo and Bahia delegations voted in a body against this decision, but the Pernambuco delegation and the delegations of the states north of Pernambuco voted in its favor. The Minas delegation was divided.

MAY 22.—Senate.—The senate continued to discuss the Parahyba elections. For want of a quorum the vote was not taken.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—A petition of Messrs. Norton, Megaw & Co., asking for the payment of an account, was referred to the budget committee.

MAY 23.—Senate.—By a vote of 26 to 24 the senate declared Marshal Almeida Barreto duly elected senator for Parahyba.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Sylvio Romero introduced a bill providing that a written contract subject to the proportional stamp tax shall be required in all cases in which merchandise whose value exceeds 1000 shall be sold on credit for a period exceeding 30 days. In his speech defending this bill he said that it would produce public revenue to the amount of 10,000,000. Two other bills were introduced by this deputy. One of them limits to the maximum of 3,000 men the armed force at the disposal of any state government, and the other limits state land grants to 17,424 hectares.

MAY 25.—Senate.—Dr. Candido Barata Ribeiro was declared duly elected senator for the Federal District. Senators Alvaro Machado and Almeida Barreto discussed political affairs in Parahyba.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—By a vote of 99 to 11 the chamber resolved to admit to discussion Deputy Sylvio Romero's bill on the armed forces of the state governments.

COFFEE NOTES

—A correspondent writes to the *Imperio* that the coffee crop along the lines of the Paulista railway is small and of inferior quality.

—A telegram of the 25th inst. states that the S. Paulo coffee crop has been injured by heavy rains. In districts in which the gathering of the crop had commenced the loss is estimated at 20 per cent.

—It may be confidently assumed that the losses incurred in the coffee market through the imposition of quarantines on account of the bubonic pest will have to be borne by the planters. The heavy crops and the large stocks in consuming markets will give the buyer sufficient advantage over the seller to enable him to dictate terms.

—It is worthy of remark that were the United States to impose an import duty of three cents a pound on Brazilian coffee, the tax would be only about one-third of the French reduced tax which the Brazilian government is willing to accept. Brazil would therefore have no excuse for retaliation as the United States would still be collecting less than France and Italy.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The São Paulo municipal council is again offering 400 reis for dead rats.

—At Januária in the northern part of Minas Geraes over ten persons are said to have recently died of starvation.

—Dr. Severino Vieira, ex-minister of industry and governor-elect of the state of Bahia, arrived at Bahia on the 22nd inst. where he was received with great enthusiasm.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 27th inst. says that the castillista authorities of Rio Grande do Sul have asked for the arrest of alleged Brazilian conspirators residing at Tacuarembó.

—It is stated there are large rice crops in the vicinity of S. Carlos do Pinal. We trust that the S. Carlos farmers will be more fortunate than those of Contendas in finding a market for their rice.

—In the state of Parahyba disturbances continue to be reported. Cachoeira and Ingá have been attacked and an attack on Campina is threatened. In the fighting at Cachoeira a sub-delegado was killed.

—The budget for this year estimates public revenue at 341,285,667, that is 312,938,000 in currency and 28,347,667 in gold. But, unless future returns show an improvement over those that have thus far been made public, the revenue for the year will not exceed 300,000,000.

—The city of Rio Grande has recently been afflicted with what the doctors call an epidemic, but they are unable to agree upon its character. Some of them call it yellow fever, another says it is a malignant type of influenza, while still another is convinced that it is bubonic pest.

—The state government of Rio Grande do Sul has purchased a collection of eggs possessed by Sr. Affonso Correia, comprising 360 specimens, all of birds found in that state. The collection is for the state museum, and the price paid was 2,000\$, or an average of 5555 per egg.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 24th inst. says that in consequence of an intended mutiny some of the guards of the Livramento custom-house were sent to João Francisco's camp, where they were barbarously punished. A part of them were even put to death, their throats being cut by João Francisco's soldiers.

—The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro has again vetoed the budget. The extraordinary session of the state legislature which, in consequence of the previous veto, had been called to vote this budget, cost the state treasury 295,680\$. It would now be timely to inquire who represents the people of the state, the governor, or the legislative assembly?

—There was a report current in S. Domingos on Saturday last that a mob of indignant citizens intended to attack and burn the Jurubá hospital where the bubonic suspects are taken, because of the restrictions put on traffic across the bay. It would be a serious mistake to assault a hospital where innocent people are confined. Better hold the sanitary officials responsible.

—Advices from Manaus state that the Acre revolutionary junta has made Colonel Braga president of the republic, which has been divided into three provinces. It will have an army of 5,000 men, military service will be obligatory, the Brazilian penal code has been adopted, a customs service has been organized, imports will pay no duties for one year, etc. Col. Rodrigo de Carvalho has been commissioned to proceed to Rio de Janeiro to confer with President Campos Salles.

—Having become greatly frightened over the appearance of the *peste marmónica* in Rio, the good people of Niterói have forbidden the importation of fruits, vegetables, meats, soiled clothes, etc., from that pest-ridden city, and now want all the passengers crossing on the *barcas* to be subjected to some sort of a fumigation. What good all this will do we cannot conjecture. If they would have some of the unwashed who cross on the *barcas* every day, subjected to an occasional bath, and have the *barcas* washed a little more frequently, some good might result, but to steam those who keep themselves clean and are engaged in clean occupations would be as foolish as it is unnecessary.

RAILROAD NOTES

—It is stated that on the Paulista railway there will be three additional trains every day for the convenience of persons who wish to attend the Araras fair.

—We hear that tradesmen in the vicinity of the new offices of the Leopoldina company on the Rua da Lapa are disinclined to go to any extra expense to accommodate the company's employees, because they think that another change is sure to be made should the new offices prove to be unhealthy when the next hot season comes.

—The Botanical Garden company has begun the removal of the old building on Rua do Russell, as agreed upon with the prefect.

—It is stated that in consequence of the general and state taxes on railway fares there has been a decrease of over 30% in the passenger traffic of the Cataguazes railway.

—Travellers over the Central railway should bear in mind that sanitary passports and disinfections are now required. The day express has been suppressed and passenger travel is for the present confined to the night trains. Baggage must be sent to the station before 2 p. m. for disinfection, and passengers must appear one hour before the train starts for personal disinfection. Travelling will not be a pleasure.

—The S. Paulo sanitary officials want to have one of the daily trains on the Central suppressed during the scare. They also want secret detectives to travel on the trains to watch people and sanitary inspectors to take general charge. It is had enough to have these sanitary inspectors forcing themselves into our houses and meddling with our domestic affairs, but if they are to be permitted to run railway trains then we propose to travel on foot.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending May 19th were 221,896 in currency, against 276,657 in the corresponding week of last year, showing a decrease of 54,228\$. The exchange rate was 8 9/16 d. against 7 21/32 d. last year, the sterling equivalents of the foregoing returns being £ 7,914 this year, against £ 8,807 in 1899, a decrease of £ 893. The aggregate receipts since 1st January have been £ 187,994 this year, against £ 162,545 last year, a gain of £ 25,449.

—The approximate weekly traffic returns of the Recife and São Francisco railway (77 1/2 miles), compared with the corresponding week of last year, are as follows:

	1900	1899	increase
Freight traffic			
kilos.....	2,763,089	2,560,442	202,547
Passengers carried.....	9,431 1/2	7,560	1,871 1/2
Total receipts, week.....	37,48 \$200	30,05 \$120	8,027 \$80
do since Jan. 1.	828,408 \$200	654,30 \$120	154,108 \$80

	1900	1899	increase
Freight traffic, kiloms.....	3,306,535	2,284,755	1,021,780
Passengers carried.....	9,195	7,855 1/2	1,340 1/2
Total receipts, week.....	46,068 \$200	31,147 \$200	14,660 \$80
do since Jan. 1.	884,115 \$200	685,610 \$200	198,705 \$80

—The prefect and the Botanical Garden tramway company have arrived at an agreement. The former permits the latter to suppress the return tickets. The company agrees to demolish a building belonging to it on Rua do Russell and to keep the pavement in repair between rails and for 50 centimetres on the outer sides on the streets occupied by the company's tramways. Thus partly relieved of its primordial duty of keeping the pavement in order, the city government will have more money to spend on office-holders. And the public? Well, the public, at whose expense this little arrangement is made, has the consolation of knowing that its children and grand-children at the end of 30 years may hope for a reduction of 10% in fares, provided the company's shareholders are then receiving dividends averaging 10%, and provided also that in the meantime nothing occurs to cause an increase, instead of a reduction, in fares.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The Portuguese cruiser *D. Carlos I* left this port on the 24th on her return to Lisbon.

—The United States cruiser "Montgomery" left the dry dock yesterday, the necessary repairs having been completed.

—A New York telegram of the 22nd inst. says that rigorous precautions have been taken there with arrivals from Rio de Janeiro.

—The passengers who left Rio on the 27th inst. by the Lampert & Holt liner "Wordsworth" for New York were the following: Mr. and Mrs. S. Conill, Miss Emily Conill and 43 third-class.

—The unfortunate "Jeanara," that left with a cargo of Argentine cattle to the Cape, and lost 60% of her cargo from *grano malo* on the way, now finds that the Portuguese authorities in Beira refuse to allow a single head of vile stock to be landed from the ship.

—The sanitary restrictions on coast traffic imposed by the health authorities is causing much inconvenience and loss to the coasting lines. An obligation to undergo quarantine and disinfection at Ilha Grande at the beginning of the voyage is more than most passengers care to endure.

—The sanitary authorities at Buenos Aires and Montevideo have imposed the following quarantines against Brazilian arrivals:—from Rio de Janeiro 10 days; from Rio Grande do Sul 8 days; from Santos 5 days. As long as we make fools of ourselves, we can not complain when others do the same.

—The Lampert & Holt steamer "Buffon" which arrived in Rio on the 26th inst. from New York, Pernambuco and Bahia, brought the following passengers: Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Akers, Dr. and Mrs. Leandro Maciel and family (3), Messrs. S. Dias, R. Coelho, F. Porfiro, F. R. Monteiro, V. S. D. Alencor and 4 third-class.

LOCAL NOTES

—The greatest pest to which we are now exposed is the sanitary doctor and his arbitrary restrictions.

—Happy is the man who has nothing and is doing nothing, for from him the government can take nothing away.

—We see by local papers that Minister Bryan gave a reception to Admiral Schley and his officers at the American legation in Petropolis on the 23rd inst.

—There are not a few in this country, as well as elsewhere, who cultivate "stodysms" as though it were a virtue. But there are fools here also, as well as elsewhere.

—The lawyers of the prisoners in the conspiracy case have again protested against the delay in the judicial proceedings. This delay certainly shows a lamentable disregard for personal liberty.

—Why did Martinho's senator vote against declaring Epitacio's candidate duly elected senator for Parahyba?—Because Epitacio's police fails to protect Martinho from burglars and parasites.

—An "Anxious Inquirer" wishes to be informed whether there is really plague at Rio de Janeiro. Undoubtedly. If the disease in question is not a plague, the sanitary authorities and their vagaries certainly are.

—Now that Deputy Sylvio Romero proposes to reduce to the maximum of 3,000 men the armed force at the disposal of any state government we recommend a vigorous effort for obtaining also a large reduction in the federal army.

—A Havana telegram of the 22nd inst. says that no cases of yellow fever have appeared in that city for some time past. Would it not be a good idea to invite General Wood to come here and relieve Rio of its epidemic pest also?

—On the 23rd inst. Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, accompanied by Captains Rockwell, Allibone and Merrill and his staff, of the American squadron now at anchor in this port, was formally presented to President Campos Salles by Minister C. P. Bryan.

—It is a significant circumstance that additions to the staff of sanitary inspectors are being demanded. It will not be the sanitary official's fault if his army of sniffers and testers, sprinklers and smokers, quizzers and scribbles and micro-busters, does not soon outnumber even the soldiers and tax-collectors.

—If strong smells are effective against infections and contagious diseases, then Rio ought never to have had an epidemic of any sort. It is evident, however, that diseases propagated in filth will not be kept off by the smell of carbolic acid and other disinfectants. Soap and water frequently used will be far more effective.

—We have been somewhat surprised to find that Sr. José Estevam has been writing to *Correio Paulistano* about the financial situation and the President's optimism in much the same strain that we have been doing. Possibly he has been reading *The Rio News*, or possibly he has been reflecting—which practically comes to the same thing.

—Among the arrivals from New York on Sunday last we have much pleasure in noting that of Mr. C. E. Akers, the genial correspondent of *The Times*, who is accompanied by his wife and will spend some time in Rio. Mr. Akers has joined the Benedicts since he was last here, and the new firm will be heartily congratulated by all his old friends.

—Telegrams this morning tell us that the eclipse of the sun on the 28th inst. was observed with the greatest success by astronomers from all parts of the civilised world at Ovar in Portugal, Alicante in Spain, San Francisco in the United States, and other places. The day was eminently suited for these observations, and interesting reports are likely to result.

—Rowdism seems to be a regular thing on the Botanical Garden tram since the prefect declared war on the company and authorized passengers to refuse payment. The *macidade* has not been slow to take advantage of the licence, and now these young rowdies can not be stopped. The prefect should have foreseen this when he gave them permission to do as they please.

—A good illustration of the unreasoning foolishness of our sanitary officials was given a few days since when a boatman on the health officer's launch, in coming alongside a steamer just arrived from the River Plate, put out his hand against the steamer to prevent the launch from bumping. The health officer promptly compelled him to wash his hands in a solution of disinfectant!

—In spite of the very rainy weather an enjoyable concert and ball were given at the International Club of Laceray on Saturday evening last. There was a fairly good attendance, though the bad weather kept many ladies away. We trust that next time the Club will be favored with better weather. Our thanks are due to the officers of the Club for the courteous invitation sent to us.

—We understand that a secret vigilance committee is about to be organized for the purpose of lynching persons who invent plague outbreaks for political and personal reasons. They say that the community can not stand the strain of such scares and business losses any longer, and they are convinced that the quickest way to end them is to string up a few sanitary speculators to the lamp-posts.

—Not content with sending persons who have been in contact with suspected cases, to the old Jurubá hospital for quarantine, the sanitary officials have selected the S. Sebastião hospital, at Caju, for the same purpose. Both have been used for yellow fever and small-pox. It would be enough to give a timid or nervous person the pest, just to pass a night there. Even the *Pais* has felt compelled to protest against the outrage.

—We have much pleasure in stating that Mr. F. Strube, the indefatigable librarian of the British Subscription Library is on his feet again after a severe attack of influenza. Mr. Strube is the most unobtrusive useful man in all Rio in his many-sided characters, and if we could only manage to get a chat with him on his experiences as sergeant of artillery in the Paraguayan war, our readers would have some thrilling reading.

—It would seem that Sylvio Romero's poetic organization completely broke down the other day after presenting a bill for a new taxing scheme, inasmuch as he immediately afterwards applied for a two months leave of absence to treat of his health. The taxpayer, we fear, will hardly feel satisfied with the poet's legislative service, viz. 2 1/2 months pay at 75\$000 a day, in compensation for a bill to increase commercial taxation.

—In view of the anonymous letters sent to us, which are worse than an open enemy's bullet, we have quite resolved to apply to the British government for a pension when the war is over. To be taken for an *ingles* and subjected to the kind of wit current in these latitudes, because of the war in South Africa, is fully equivalent to service at the front during the war with at least half a dozen bad wounds. If the war lasts much longer we shall be a wreck.

—On last Wednesday the prisoners in the conspiracy case appeared before the supreme court, but only one of the judges voted in favor of their release. This was Dr. Pisa e Almeida, a judge who is noted for his respect for law and justice. It seems to us that there ought to be some remedy in law for unjust delays resulting in a long and indefinite term of imprisonment for men, who, until they shall have been proved to be guilty of some crime, are supposed to be innocent.

—If we are to have a thorough cleansing of all the sources of disease infection and the means of spreading the germs of infectious disease, then something must surely be done with the dirty, ragged currency now in circulation. It is probably the cause of more infection than any other medium in the country. And the danger is all the greater because the government takes little or no pains to renew small notes, leaving them to pass from hand to hand even when in a dangerously dirty condition.

—The national museum, which is installed in the old S. Christovão palace, and is under the direction of the well known biologist, Dr. J. B. de Lacerda, was officially re-opened on the 25th inst., in presence of President Campos Salles and Minister Epitacio Pessoa. It is matter for congratulation that the valuable and interesting collections belonging to the museum are again open to public inspection and study. The director will accept our sincere thanks for the invitation sent to this office.

—Senator Quintino Bocayuva is reported to have said that until the chamber of deputies declares all of Alberto Torres' candidates duly elected he will not consider his own election valid. We do not always adopt the senator's opinions, but on the present occasion, it gives us pleasure to state, we not only accompany him but even go a step farther in the same direction. No matter what may be the chamber's decision in regard to those candidates, we shall not be convinced of the validity of the senator's election.

—The medical officer of the state of Rio de Janeiro, Dr. Jorge Pinto, deserves the warmest commendation, for he is managing to preserve his mental balance and is keeping cool. He says that any attempt to disinfect the passengers crossing from Rio to Niterói every day would be impossible and ridiculous, and would also be worthless. He calls attention to the fact that the pest arises from filth, and that the best preventive is cleanliness, and he therefore recommends doctors and citizens to pay particular attention to this point.

—Among the passengers which left for home last week by the R. M. S. "Minho" was Mr. R. L. Hyde, popularly known among a host of old friends as "Johnny Hyde." A resident of this capital for about 35 years, he has seen many changes in the English colony and had, perhaps, as wider circle of acquaintances than most of us. Fortune failed to smile upon him, much as he may have deserved it, and he now returns to the old country poor in pocket, but rich in the good wishes of those who have known him for so many years.

—The American minister never does anything of a social character by halves. His ball on the 24th inst. in Petropolis was pronounced success. Admiral Schley was, of course, the lion of the evening, but the minister himself ran him close. The ladies were at their best, and all thoroughly enjoyed the naval band which attended by permission of Admiral Schley. One of the diplomats present assured us that he never enjoyed a better evening in his life. At the risk of betraying the confidence accorded to us we must retail one good thing. He said that at the wind up, most of those present wanted to finish with "God save Bryan," but the metre would not scan, and the two national anthems objected to the name.

—Having discovered two dead rats at the City Club, the Petropolis diaries are to be subjected to disinfection every time they go up to Petropolis. At least, so the report goes. It will probably interfere somewhat with the healthfulness of Petropolis for a time, and the advertisement of dead rats will go out of fashion.

—We have received from Sr. Tobias Rios, compositor on the staff of the *Journal do Commercio*, a remarkable specimen of rule composition representing the long facade of the building occupied by the national printing office. It shows exceptional skill in the use of printers materials, and great patience in the cutting and fitting of rule to represent the stone work and ornamental architectural designs. It is a very creditable piece of work and would attract attention everywhere. Sr. Rios should send a copy of it to the *Intendant Printer*.

—Two very timely and welcome legacies have just been received here from an old time resident of Rio, Mr. R. W. Garrett, recently deceased—one of £45 (£50 less 10% legacy duty) by the British Benevolent Fund and another of a similar amount by the Rio Seamen's Mission. Only the older members of our colony will remember Mr. Garrett, who left Brazil for England over twenty years ago. He was a resident here for many years, and was at one time partner in the house of Charles Spence & Co., and was afterward, we believe, with Clark & Co.

—“I hear it whispered at the café, where all the conspiracies are hatched,” observed Smalwynt reflectively, “that the true cause of the present outbreak of bubonic pest in this city is Campos Salles’ disinclination just now to go to Buenos Aires. You see he’s afraid to go and leave his legal deputy in charge, and he can’t tell Roca what he is doing. So the bubonic pest has been discovered all over the place, which will not only keep Campos Salles at home, but will make business lively and remunerative for the official branches of the medical fraternity.”

—The total eclipse of the sun which took place yesterday was only a partial one at Greenwich. The best views were to be obtained in California, across the northern part of the Gulf of Mexico, from Ovar in Portugal across Spain to Alicante, and from Algiers to Assuan on the Nile. These eclipses recur after intervals of 18 years and 11 days, which comprise 223 lunar months. This eclipse was a return of that of May 17, 1882, May 6, 1864, April 25, 1846, etc. We wish many happy total eclipses (of the sun, of course) to our readers.

—We have frequently alluded to the inadvisability of preparing new officers for the army, since not only does the government continue to maintain skeleton battalions and regiments for the purpose of giving employment to the present officers, but also pays over a thousand supernumeraries and maintains a much larger army than is warranted by the financial situation of the country. We are pleased to see that an army officer, writing in yesterday's *Journal do Commercio*, agrees with us and recommends the closing of the two preparatory schools and the suspension of matriculations at the military school.

—On the occasion of the Queen's birthday anniversary on the 24th inst. there were many callers at the British consulate-general, and there would have been still more had it not been that the 24th was also a church holiday and business houses were closed. Among the callers were the venerable Visconde de Barbacena, who never fails to call and tender his compliments on this day, Count d'Arco Valley, German minister, Dr. Honorio Ribeiro, president of the Associação Commercial, Mr. Adolfo Baez, consul general of Uruguay, and Mr. Leonados, consul-general for Greece. Mr. Bolstad, consul for Sweden and Norway, was unable to call but sent to Vice-Counsel Rhind his cordial greetings on the occasion.

—We have received the list of fixtures for 1900 of the Rio Cricket and Athletic Association, and congratulate the Club, both on its fixtures and the extremely neat card they have issued. In this latter respect they are certainly ahead of us, for the card referred to is quite the neatest we have seen since we left the old country where club funds allow of such luxuries being indulged in. Among the cricket fixtures, by the way, we note that the dates July 15th, 14th, and 15th have been set aside for a match with the River Plate, and we sincerely trust, not without just cause. Circulars have already been issued inviting players to undertake this trip, and giving further particulars, and we hope that one and all will do the best in their power to help to send an eleven to Rio next July. —*River Plate Sport and Pastime*.

—The *Noticia* of last evening gave a summary of the cases of suspected bubonic pest since the alleged outbreak on the 6th, which is as follows: 32 cases sent to isolated hospital, of which 1 died; 13 notifications of cases not removed, of which 2 died before the notification and 2 after. This summary includes the 27th. The *Noticia* quotes a hospital report, however, which gives a list of 21 recognized cases, of which 2 have been fatal. The hospital and press lists do not agree, however, and it is impossible to reconcile them. There appears to have been discovered, we conclude, up to the 27th, 45 suspected cases, of which 6 were fatal. No declaration has been made, however, that two of these fatal cases were of bubonic pest, and they may be set aside. Several suspected cases have been found to be of ordinary diseases. The *Noticia* also gives a list of 50 persons who have been removed and quarantined for having been in contact with suspected cases.

—The smart writer of the *“Dia a Dia”* notes in the *Journal do Commercio* excelled himself on Saturday last on the subject of the Boer mission to the United States. Taking as his base the telegram, which appears in another column of this issue, that prayers and religious ceremonies were being offered up in the United States for peace in favor of the Transvaal against the big battalions (which God is supposed to favor), he naively contrasts the fruitless appeal to the United States government with the (probably) equally fruitless appeal to the higher Power. President Kruger and his devout followers, says the writer, have been praying night and day without effect. The question with them at the present moment is whether God can say no to the United States. We fully appreciate all the allusions to Cuba and the Philippines. The whole article was a splendid specimen of brilliant Brazilian journalism and satirical writing, without a single word or deduction to hurt the feelings of the most fastidious.

—“Of all the mischief-making fools in this poor sinful world of ours,” remarked Smalwynt growingly, “I am convinced that the half-educated doctor is about the worst. He has all the professional pride of his class, together with an immense amount of professional conceit born of ignorance and assumption. You can't oppose him, nor even reason with him. He admits nothing, he learns nothing, and he yields nothing. He is worse than a plague of seven kinds of devils. Give him an official position, and he will over-ride law, justice and decency. Martial law is nothing compared with his rule. Just see what he is doing. He goes about ordering sick people off to the plague hospital, and everyone near them to the quarantine station, which is by preference an old small-pox hospital, and then off he goes without taking the slightest precaution. He thinks that an official can not carry infection, although he thinks nothing of shutting up others to prevent it. If the fool-killer would only come along, what a service he could render us!” And Smalwynt turned so red in the face that he had to close the window to prevent some prowling sanitary inspector from catching sight of him.

—An exceedingly interesting lecture on “Spiritualism” was delivered by Dr. Felício dos Santos before the members of the *Círculo Católico da Mocidade*, Rua Santo Antonio No. 17, on Sunday last, before a select audience. The club was established about September last and has done good work for the intellectual improvement and healthy amusement of the members. We understand that the Messrs. Mawson and Lynch were amongst the most active founders, which probably accounts for the fact that a large proportion of the members are British or Anglo-Brazilian Catholics. The lecturer, in the course of his exceedingly able address, treated his subject in the most exhaustive manner—spiritualism, occultism, Buddhism, theosophy, Aryanism, clap trap, all were brought to the touch-stones of ancient doctrine and modern science. At the close he received a hearty round of applause for the intellectual treat he had afforded his numerous hearers. Mr. E. L. Lynch, president of the club, acted as chairman, and the audience included the Archbishop of Rio, many distinguished public men and representatives of the press. Dr. Felício de Laet and Conselheiro Pereira Vianna were to be the next lecturers, but they will find it difficult to maintain the high standard set by Dr. Felício dos Santos.

CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAM.

The following congratulatory telegram was sent to Col. Baden-Powell on the 23rd inst. in the name of the British Colony of Rio de Janeiro:

Rio de Janeiro 23 May, 1900.

Baden-Powell and gallant comrades, Mafeking.—Thanks upholding old country's prestige.—British Colony, Rio de Janeiro.

MARRIAGE.

BAUMANN—BRANCANTE.—On the 23rd inst. by the Rev. John D'Arcy, M. A., CHARLES ALFRED BAUMANN to MARIA, youngest daughter of Dr. Manoel Alves da Costa Brancante, Rio de Janeiro.

DEATH.

GIFFORD.—At Passagem, Minas Geraes, on the 19th inst. LESLIE HOLMAN, son of Henry J. and Annie B. Gifford, aged 8 months.

BUSINESS NOTES

—At Uberaba, Minas Geraes, the Indian corn crop, which is smaller than was expected, is selling at 80¢ per carload.

—The treasury is seriously considering an offer for the farming out of the sale of revenue stamps in this city. Are we not already hampered by monopolies to a sufficient extent?

—The water works and electric plant at Petropolis have cost 4,866,798\$650. The receipts amounted last year to 401,263\$723 and the expenses to 191,303\$218. The number of public lamps was 851 and electric light was furnished to 908 houses at an average cost of 42\$700 for each house.

—Advices from London announce the appointment of Mr. E. A. Benn, formerly manager of the London and Brazilian Bank in this city, to the post of sub-manager of the head office of the same bank in London. Mr. F. Broad, who has been acting manager in Rio for some time past, has been appointed manager. We have much pleasure in offering Mr. Broad our hearty congratulations on the appointment.

—The fine of 1,300\$ imposed on Messrs. Hasenclever & Co. for neglecting to stamp a receipt has been reduced to 600\$. Consequently the informer, instead of receiving 650\$, gets only 300\$, which is really all he deserves, being, we understand, the currency equivalent, at the present rate of exchange, for thirty pieces of silver. It is, we presume, too much to expect that, overwhelmed with disappointment, in default of remorse, he will have the grace to observe the precedent in the remaining details.

—Some weeks ago we mentioned the failure of a *confiteira*, not far from the upper end of the Ovidor, whose proprietor had offered his creditors *five per cent.* We are now informed that the said creditors, despairing of doing better under the new bankruptcy law, have resolved to accept the offer. The case is evidently a swindle, as the proprietor has only just rebuilt, refitted and restocked the place at a heavy expense, which was apparently done with the intention of defrauding those who have furnished cash, material and labor. The protection of such men is no credit to the country.

—An exchange says that Senator Rockhall is going to South America to foment commercial relations between the United States and the countries of this continent. The United States government seems to be convinced that “protection” is a great obstacle to trade with the southern republics, but it is apparently not yet convinced of the necessity of removing that obstacle before negotiating for trade. Besides this, when the senator arrives in Brazil he will find that the American example has been so faithfully copied that two barriers, instead of one, now hinder the healthful and profitable exchange of products.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—*Reis non verba.* The minister of finance burned 2,000,000\$ and 5,000 apolices last Saturday—and glories in it!

—What is done with the mutilated and called-in money which is redeemed at the caixa da amortização? There should be a *reis non verba* bonfire of the stuff.

—The criticisms of Argentine finances made by the directors and shareholders of the Great Southern Railway Co. of Buenos Aires, has given great offense to the politicians in the capital of the Plate, as we learn by a telegram this morning.

—Now that the existence of the bubonic plague has been once more officially proclaimed we renew our demand for a general reduction in taxes so that the people may not continue to be deprived of the means required for self-preservation. It is useless to recommend cleanliness, a sufficiency of wholesome food and other sanitary precautions to those who are unable to pay for them.

—Those who wish to know how Brazilians really regard their own financial position should read the message of the president of Pará, which is published in an English translation by our local *bête noir*. It is clipped and chipped in a free and easy—and somewhat incompetent manner—but the pith and the bunium and the solid truths are there all the same. *Revenons à nos moutons.*

—It is a curious circumstance that the London papers published a summary of President Campos Salles message in a Reuter's dispatch dated May 2. As Reuter's agent [J. C. R.] is in London at the time, the inference is that the government sent forward to him its own summary, which naturally was as favorable as they could make it. It matters very little now, but at the same time it is just as well that the London press should know all about it.

—President Campos Salles seems to have discovered that he made a blunder in over-taxing the people and, while he has thus far shown no intention of correcting the mistake by reducing taxation he at least promises in his message that he will not again increase the taxpayer's burdens. But the average congressman apparently thinks that there is no bottom to the tax-payer's purse, and now Deputy Sylvio Romero purposes to impose upon trade the additional burden of 10,000,000\$ per annum.

—The receipts of the Ceará custom-house amounted in April of the last four years to the following sums:

1897.....	447,000\$400
1898.....	379,934\$139
1899.....	325,002\$741
1900.....	190,256\$283

With this custom-house we now have returns for the month of April from 9 custom-houses and the Rio de Janeiro general revenue office with the following result:

1898.....	15,863,998\$141
1899.....	15,291,903\$712
1900.....	12,386,009\$627

—The following is a comparative statement of the combined gold and currency receipts of the custom-houses and Rio de Janeiro general revenue office as far as has been ascertained up to the present:

	1899	1900
Reported in our last issue.....	76,227,501\$727	59,205,946\$890
Additional returns.....	3,919,087\$828	3,399,502\$121
Total.....	80,147,489\$555	62,605,452\$011

The decrease was 17,542,037\$544. Does President Campos Salles still think that the public revenue this year will be at least equal to that of 1899?

—The tribunal of accounts has ordered the registration of the sum of 100,000\$ in gold and that of 408,291\$395 in currency placed at the disposal of the London treasury agency for the purpose of paying for one half of the notes and consumption tax stamps furnished by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co.

—Smith claims to have received information from a trustworthy source that the following bill will shortly be introduced in one of the houses of congress:—Art. 1. No one shall do business in Brazil without obtaining a special license for each separate transaction. Art. 2. For such license the general, state and municipal governments will collect whatever sums they choose to demand. Art. 3. Licenses can be obtained only through the medium of protégés of general, state and municipal office-holders, who will frame schedules of fees to be paid by applicants. Art. 4. If after paying the cost of their licenses, the fees and other expenses, the applicants have any money left, they will pay it into the general, state and municipal treasuries in the shape of fines.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, May 29th, 1900.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000).

gold.....	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000) in U. S. coin at \$186.65 per £.....	
1 str.....	54 75 cts
do \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.....	188 27
do of £ 1 str. in Brazilian gold.....	8 50

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London today..... 9 d.

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold).....	3600
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper).....	333 rs. gold
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$186.65 per £.....	18 c.
Value of \$100 (\$186.65 per £ 1 str. in Brazilian currency (paper)).....	54 75
Value of £ 1 sterling.....	26 60

EXCHANGE.

May 21.—In spite of the unsteadiness of the market rates improved and a fair amount of business was transacted.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 8 6/16—8 5/8
“ “ closing.....	8 11/16
Private bills.....	opening 8 11/16
“ “ closing.....	8 3/4

Official value of the milreis 317—322 reis gold.

May 22.—There was less animation during the day and rates varied frequently, quotations at the close being firm.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 8 3/4—8 11/16
“ “ closing.....	8 21/32
Private bills.....	opening 8 3/4
“ “ closing.....	8 3/4—8 25/32

Official value of the milreis 320—322 reis gold.

May 23.—Today's market was firm and a large business was done.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Bank bills.....	opening 8 11/16
“ “ closing.....	8 3/4—8 21/32
Private bills.....	opening 8 21/32
“ “ closing.....	8 21/32—8 13/16

Official value of the milreis 322—322 reis gold.

May 24.—Church holiday.

May 25.—Today's market was strong again with an upwards movement and some business was reported.

The official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 8 3/4—8 11/16
“ “ closing.....	8 11/16
Private bills.....	opening 8 21/32
“ “ closing.....	8 21/32—8 3/8

Official value of the milreis 322—322 reis gold.

May 26.—The firmness of the preceding day prevailed throughout the day and many business transactions were reported.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 8 11/16—8 3/4
“ “ closing.....	8 3/4
Private bills.....	opening 8 21/32
“ “ closing.....	8 21/32—8 13/16

Official value of the milreis 319—322 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 29th May, 1900.

Exports.

Coffee.—The market continued dull and with both slight movement during the week, the reported sales for five days being only about 25,000 bags, against 35,000 in the preceding week and 61,000 the week before that. The rise in exchange led buyers to expect concessions in currency prices, which sellers refused to meet. On the contrary there was a slight advance in prices. The receipts were 21,545 bags, and the shipments 28,571 bags. Yesterday the same state of things ruled, and buyers declined to enter the market.

Advices from abroad are to the effect that the market is dull. The reported sales were as follows: New York 75,000 bags, Havre 50,000, Hamburg 32,000 and London 36,000; a total of 193,000 bags against 158,000 in the same week of last year and 169,000 in the preceding week.

The detailed movements of the market during the week were as follows:

Ruling prices during the week for N. Y. Type No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average at Santos, with daily reported rates at the former market.

	Rio N. 7	Reported sales	Santos, Good Average
per arroba			per 100 kilos
May 21.....	124.00—124.00	4,000 bags.	\$100
“ 22.....	12 30—12 40	6,000 “	8 100
“ 23.....	12 40—12 60	6,000 “	8 100
“ 25.....	12 40—12 60	4,000 “	8 100
“ 26.....	12 40—12 60	3,500 “	8 100

THE SHIPMENTS SINCE OUR LAST REPORT HAVE BEEN:

11,612 bags for the United States	
10,099 " " Europe	
5,310 " " Cape of Good Hope	
350 " " River Plate, etc.	
350 " " Constwise	
25,371 bags.	

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

United States:

May 19	New York Rr. str. <i>Cyprian Prince</i>	bags	9,120
22	do Germ. str. <i>Rugosa</i>	3,750	

Europe:

May 19	Hamburg Germ. str. <i>Argentina</i>	1,653	
	Rotterdam do.....	263	
	Copenhagen do.....	3,780	
23	Havre Fr. str. <i>Columbia</i>	12,125	
23	Oran Fr. str. <i>Revel</i>	375	
25	Hamburg Br. str. <i>Minho</i>	500	

Cape:

May 25	Port Elisabeth Nor. bk. <i>Olivia</i>	9,600	
	Elsewhere:		
May 21	River Plate Fr. str. <i>Atlantique</i>	2,008	

Coastwise:

May 19	Southern ports str. <i>Itaipava</i>	875	
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The receipts for the past week were 20,312 bags against 23,760 bags for the previous week and 23,148 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following:

	May 26	May 19
No. 6.....	135.00	12.400
7.....	12.600	11.900
8.....	12.100	11.400
9.....	11.600	11.400

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 178,031 bags, against 235,250 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 323,239 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

	May 26	May 19
Receipts.....	1,433	1,813
Shipments.....	2,839	4,476
Europe.....	289	4,476
Cape.....	1,639	7,501
River Plate etc.....	500	1,189
Constwise.....	4,729	1,189
Total shipments.....	152,757	152,472
Average quot. No. 7 N. Y.	135.00	12.400
No. 8.....	12.600	11.900
No. 9.....	12.100	11.400
No. 10.....	11.600	11.400
Exchange on London.....	7 1/2 c.	7 1/2 c.
Steamer freight Santos prime.....	8 1/2 d.	8 1/2 d.
Receivers Santos prime.....	50 c.	50 c.
Stock at Santos.....	323,239	314,239

Imports.

Flour.—The receipts last week were 2,003 bags by the *Satellite* from Montevideo. The market continues quiet and quotations are lower owing to improvement in exchange, as shown in the following table:

Trieste.....	nominal.
do.....	nominal.
Richmond 1st.....	27 1/2
Baltimore 1st.....	31.000—23.000
do 2nd.....	30.000—31.000
Western and Interior.....	23.000—29.000
River Plate.....	27.000—29.000
Local Mills.....	32.000—33.000

Codfish.—The *Wordsworth* brought 2,300 tubs, 122 cases and 100 half cases from New York. There were no changes in broker's prices.Lard.—The arrivals during the past week were 1,000 kegs and 100 cases from New York by the *Wordsworth*. We continue to quote from 920 to 930 reis per pound wholesale.

Rice.—No arrivals. Market unchanged.

White Pine.—No receipts. Prices are nominal.

Pitch Pine.—The receipts last week were 3,718 pieces by the *Wordsworth* from New York. The wholesale price continues at 300 reis per foot.Pine Pine.—The receipts were nil. The cargo of the *Bayard* was sold in auction on Saturday. Prices unchanged.

Spruce Pine.—There were no arrivals and no changes in prices.

Swedish Pine.—No receipts. Market nominal.

Kerosene.—The *Wordsworth* brought 25,000 cases from New York. Price are now quoted at 12,800 per case wholesale.

Wool.—No arrivals. Quotations unchanged.

Turpentine.—Receipts nil. Market nominal.

Cement.—No entries. Prices unchanged.

Indian Corn.—No receipts. Native continues to be quoted from \$500 to \$550 per bag of 62 kilos.

Brazil.—No arrivals. Market unchanged.

Hay.—The *Magellan* brought 4,720 bales from Montevideo. Prices are nominal.

Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal last week:

From Glasgow ex <i>Yador</i>	2,041 tons.
" Newport ex <i>Vale</i>	2,921 "

Rum.—Receipts continue regular. Quotations are unchanged, as shown:

Pernambuco and Macao.....	195.000—200.000
Bahia and Aracaju.....	150.000—185.000
Campos.....	195.000—200.000
Angra and Paraty.....	195.000—200.000
Paraty.....	195.000—200.000
Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg.....	200.000—205.000
ditto 40 deg.....	300.000—310.000

SHIPPING NEWS.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAY 25.

PORT ELISABETH.—Nor. bk. *Olivia*; 443 tons; Christen's coffee.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK. }—50 cents and 5 % prime per bag
NEW ORLEANS }

ANTWERP. }—35 shillings and 5 % prime per
BREMEN }

HAMBURG. } ton of 1,000 kilos.
LIVERPOOL }

COPENHAGEN.—37 shillings, 6 d. and 5 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

GENOA. }—40 francs and 10 % prime per
MARSEILLES }

BORDEAUX.—40 francs and 10 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAVRE. }—50 francs and 10 % prime per ton of 1,000 kilos.

TRIESTE. }—45 shillings and 5 % prime per
Fiume }

LONDON. }—30 shillings and 5 % prime per
SOUTHAMPTON }

CAPE TOWN. }—50 shillings and 2 1/2 % prime per
P. ELIZABETH }

PORT NATAL. }—57 shillings, 6 d. and 2 1/2 % prime
EAST LONDON }

DELAGOA BAY. } per ton.
MOSSIEL BAY }

MONTEVIDEO. }—\$300 per bag of 60 kilos.
B. AIRES }

ENGAGEMENTS.

NEW YORK.—Belg. str. *Wordsworth*..... 11,000 bags of coffee

HAMBURG.—Germ. str. *Argentina*..... 6,000 do do

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Amazona..... Rangoon 7 Mar.

Cambian Chief..... Cardiff

Francis..... Baltimore

Glad Tidings..... Baltimore

Gazelle..... Portland

Grace Derring..... Portland

Hanna Heve..... Rangoon 11 Apr.

Josephine..... Baltimore

Julia Rollins..... Newport

Lorraine..... Rangoon 25 Apr.

Manchester Castle..... Cardiff

Maria Emilia..... Oporto

Sofia Braili (str.)..... Cardiff

Scottish Lochs..... Cardiff

Triumpho..... Oporto

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE NAME FROM CONSIGNED TO

May 21 Homer Glasgow 36 ds. N. Megaw & Co.

22 Magellan Valparaiso 25 ds. Wilson Sons & Co.

23 Bresil River Plate S. Montoux

24 Ruskin Cardiff 24 ds. Wilson Sons & Co.

25 Minho Montevideo 5 ds. C. J. Cazaly

26 S. Francisco Liverpool 33 ds. J. C. y Puerto

27 Argentina Santos 17 ds. B. Johnston & Co.

28 Yala New York 26 ds. M. Mautinnes

29 Vestor Glasgow 25 ds. Wilson Sons & Co.

30 Buffon New York 21 ds. N. Megaw & Co.

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE NAME FOR CARGO

May 21 Atlantic River Plate Sundries.

22 Petropolis Santos In transit

23 Magellan Liverpool* Sundries

24 Ragusa New York* do

25 Magellan Valparaiso* do

26 Les Andes River Plate do

27 Bresil Bordeaux* do

28 Colonia Havre do

29 Minho Southampton* do

30 Kendal Santos In transit

31 J. Pothergill Buenos Aires Ballast

32 Argentina Santos In transit

33 Yala Hamburg Sundries

34 Vestor Valparaiso* do

35 Buffon New York* do

* Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, May 27th, 1900.

NAME TONS ARRIVED FROM CONSIGNEES

American

bk. Baltimore..... 671 May 14 Batimore J. Moore & C.

British

sp. Kambira..... 1885 Mar. 22 Mobile. To order

sc. Sirocco..... 298 Apr. 28 New York. To order

sp. Belfast..... 1809 28 Leith. Gaz Co.

bk. Dalblair..... 1474 May 8 Cardiff. Central Ry.

French

bg. Berthe..... 154 Apr. 12 Marseilles. Ch. Hue.

German

bk. Schiller..... 1227 May 3 Cardiff. Braz Coal Co.

Norwegian

bk. Argentina..... 970 May 3 Greenock. B. Rodr. Co.

bk. Bayard..... 1217 17 Mobile. To order.

Portuguese

bk. Clara..... 695 May 10 Oporto. J.A.G. Santos

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

MAY 21.

27 Apolices, 58..... 900\$000

1 do (600\$) at rate of..... 850

2 do 1897..... 1,800

5 do 1895..... 592

47 do..... 890

4 do (reg.)..... 910

50 do 1897 (reg.)..... 1,025

100 Emprestimo Municipal..... 163

100 deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R..... 60

Banks.

150 Lavoura e Commercio..... 118\$500

35 Nacional..... 190

150 Republica..... 192 500

Railways.

141 Minas de S. Jeronymo..... 30\$000

Miscellaneous.

94 Melhoramentos no Brazil..... 16\$500

MAY 22.

126 Apolices, 58..... 900\$000

1 do (600\$) at rate of..... 870

1 do (500\$) do..... 865

9 do (400\$) do..... 870

1 do (cert.)..... 857

5 do 1895 (cert.) min at rate of..... 892

2 do..... 890

1 do (reg.)..... 910

Banks.

45 Lavoura e Commercio..... 120\$000

150 Republica..... 193

410 do..... 192 500

40 do..... 192

Cotton mills.

40 Brazil Industrial..... 15\$5000

Miscellaneous.

100 Melhoramentos no Brazil..... 17\$000

100 Obras Hydraulicas..... 2 250

MAY 23.

10 Apolices, 58..... 900\$000

14 do..... 902

1 do (500\$) at rate of..... 870

1 do 2,700\$ (cert.) do..... 857

do 1,400\$ do..... 850

6 do 1897 (reg.)..... 1,025

20 Emprestimo Municipal..... 163

156 deb. Confianca Industrial (mill.)..... 209

Banks.

50 Lavoura e Commercio..... 116\$500

10 Republica..... 193

150 do..... 192 500

Cotton mills.

50 Alliana..... 21\$4000

200 Progresso Industrial..... 249

Railways.

500 Oeste de Minas (37 1/2 %)..... 3\$500

100 Uniao Sorocabana-Ituana..... 22

100 do do (40 %)..... 7

Tramways.

100 Jardim Botânico..... 150\$000

150 S. Christovao..... 155

Miscellaneous.

50 Loterias Nacionais..... 95\$300

37 Melhoramentos no Brazil..... 17

110 Transporte e Carruagens..... 83

MAY 24.

Church holiday.

MAY 25.

2 Apolices, 58..... 900\$000

5 do..... 901

79 do..... 902

32 do..... 903

1 do (600\$) at rate of..... 862

2 do (200\$) do..... 862

1 do 1,000\$ (cert.) at rate of..... 860

1 do 1895..... 850

13 do (reg.)..... 912

10 do..... 913

100 Emprestimo Municipal..... 163

100 do do (reg.)..... 163

200 deb. Sorocabana-Ituana R. R..... 58 500

75 " Brazil Industrial (mill.)..... 201

Banks.

100 Lavoura e Commercio..... 116\$500

35 Republica..... 192 500

26 Rural e Hypotecario..... 260

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- May 28th.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation buyers sellers
506,995,300\$	432,647,700\$	Stock 5% currency (apólices).....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	995\$000— 997\$000
100,000,000	104,384,000	Bonds of 1895.....	1,000	890 000— 892 000
119,600	119,600	do 1897, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,010 000— 1,020 000
30,000,000	11,584,500	Bonds, 4%.....	1,000\$ 500	— 2,300 000
51,585,500	22,035,500	Gold Loan, 1888, 6%.....	1,000\$ 500	— 1,800 000
	18,500,000	do do 1879, 4 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 500	— 1,835 000
	17,500,000	do do 1886, 4%.....	1,000\$ 500	— 350 000
	13,193,000	State of Espírito Santo.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 200	— 650 000
	13,193,000	do do 6%.....	1,000	850 000—
	13,193,000	do of Minas Geraes, 5%.....	1,000	—
	13,193,000	do do 5%.....	1,000	—
	13,193,000	do of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	1,000	415 000—
	13,193,000	do do do 6% (1899).....	1,000	920 000—
	13,193,000	do of Parahyba, 6%.....	1,000	—
	13,193,000	do of Pernambuco, 6%.....	1,000	162 500— 164 000
	13,193,000	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	1,000	—
	13,193,000	do do do Petropolis, 7%.....	1,000	— 170 000
	13,193,000	do do do Alen Parahyba, 7%.....	1,000	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,000	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	8\$000, Jan. 1900	221\$000— 226\$000
16,000,000	80,000	60,000	200	Commercio.....	200	3,120,000	6\$000, ditto 1900	205 000— 210 000
21,000,000	120,000	20,000	200	do 2nd series.....	200	50	—	— 80 000
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Construtor do Brazil.....	200	1,645,000	4\$000, Aug. 1892	13 500— 14 500
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Credito Mobil.....	200	1,700,000	2\$000, Jan. 1896	3 000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Depositos e Descontos.....	200	803,079	12 1/2% ditto 1892	1 000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	do do 2nd series.....	200	640,000	— Jan. 1900	77 000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	do do 2nd series.....	200	71,926	— ditto 1900	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Hypothecario do Brazil.....	200	480,517	18\$000, July 1899	40 000— 46 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	580,800	6\$000, Jan. 1890	118 500— 119 500
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Republica do Brazil.....	200	17,480,079	10\$000, ditto 1900	192 000— 193 000
101,567,500	508,839	all	200	Rio e Matto Grosso.....	200	391,700	6\$000, ditto 1900	130 000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rural e Hypothecario.....	200	7,580,711	9\$000, ditto 1900	255 000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	do do 2nd series.....	200	2,186,336	11 1/2% ditto 1893	130 000— 135 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo.....	200	6,000,000	12\$000, ditto 1900	190 000—
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes.....	200	308,550	10 1/2% ditto 1899	100 000— 130 000
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	do do 2nd series.....	200	1,141,531	8 1/2% ditto 1900	12 000—
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	do do 2nd series.....	200	—	— ditto	22 000—
25,000,000	125,000	all	200	Lavradores S. Paulo.....	200	400,000	12 1/2% ditto 1895	125 000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Mercantil de Santos.....	200	800,000	8\$000, ditto 1900	—
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	S. Paulo.....	200	625,000	7\$500, Jan. 1895	—
10,584,610	—	—	200	União de S. Paulo.....	200	400,000	6 1/2% July 1899	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
5,500,000\$	550,000	all	100	Leopoldina.....	100	51,925\$	2\$000 Feb. 1900	111\$000—
5,500,000\$	550,000	all	100	Machê e Campos.....	100	—	—	20 000—
11,000,000	110,000	all	200	Mozambique.....	100	65,000	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	do 2nd series.....	100	—	—	—
62,000,000	310,000	35,525	200	Oeste de Minas.....	200	2,901,489	int. Sept. 93	3 500—
—	—	206,475	do	do do.....	200	75	—	—
10,000,000	100,000	all	100	Quilombo.....	100	—	int. Jan. 92	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	União Sorocabana-Rauha.....	200	1,463,242	6 1/2% June, 92	22 000— 23 000
1,600,000	8,000	5,400	200	União Valenciana.....	200	45,710	6\$000, Feb. 96	24 500— 25 500
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Sapucahy.....	200	—	—	40 000—
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	Tocantins e Araguaia.....	200	—	—	4 250—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carica.....	200	168,732	1\$000, July 91	155\$000—
6,000,000	60,000	all	100	Carris Trilhos.....	200	6,971	1\$000, Jan. 96	195 000—
7,000,000	70,000	all	100	Corcovado (and Hotel).....	200	64,444\$	3 000, Jan. 99	150 500— 155 000
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico.....	200	—	5 000, ditto 99	—
12,000,000	60,000	58,300	200	S. Christoval.....	200	105,899\$	5 1/2% June 99	100 000—
5,000,000	15,000	all	100	Villa Isabel.....	200	32,499	4 000, Feb. 1900	—
800,000	8,000	all	100	Pernambuco.....	100	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperança Maritima.....	200\$	350,000\$	9\$000, Jan. 1900	200\$000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200	—	2 000—	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegação Costeira.....	200	—	10 000, Feb. 1900	300 000—
673,400	3,367	all	200	S. João da Barra e Campos.....	200	59,598	—	—
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200	Sul Paulista.....	200	80	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000	all	200\$	Alliança.....	200\$	1,122,080\$	10\$000— Jan. 1900	212\$000—
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	America Fabril.....	200	279,979	7 1/2% Aug. 96	115 000—
500,000	2,500	all	100	Batalha (unigen).....	200	45,373	4 000— Feb. 1900	250 000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Brazil Industrial.....	200	150,000	— Jan. 1900	190 000— 210 000
3,600,000	18,000	all	200	Carica.....	200	74,947	12 000— ditto 1900	250 000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Confiança Industrial.....	200	284,000	10 000— ditto 1900	195 000—
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Corcovado.....	200	54,038	10 000— Feb. 1900	196 000—
500,000	2,500	all	200	D. Isabel.....	200	189,282	30 000— Jan. 1900	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Fábrica Paulista.....	200	200,000	12 000— July 98	—
1,300,000	6,500	all	200	Industrial Mineira.....	200	93,814	12 000— Feb. 1900	180 000— 200 000
800,000	4,000	all	200	Magense.....	200	28,277	10 000— Jan. 1900	205 000— 220 000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Manufatura Fluminense.....	200	144,143	10 000— ditto 1900	180 000— 185 000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Petropolis.....	200	21,683	5 000— Mar. 96	168 000— 172 000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial.....	200	639,889	12 000— Jan. 1900	240 000—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Rink (Woolens).....	200	—	4 000— Jan. 1900	65 000—
450,000	2,250	all	100	S. Felix.....	100	17,019	— ditto 1900	—
200,000	1,000	all	100	Santa Luzia.....	100	38,294	— ditto 99	— 150 000
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	S. João.....	200	—	— ditto 99	— 125 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	200	71,567	—	—
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	União Fabril.....	200	1,314,083	17 1/2%—Aug. 99	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
3,000,000\$	15,000	all	200\$	Alliança.....	20\$	300,000\$	1\$000, July 97	380\$000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	1,000	Argos Fluminense.....	250	15,584	1 500, ditto 99	5\$500—
2,000,000	10,000	97,25	200	Douca de Santos.....	200	200,000	3 000, ditto 99	6 000—
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Confiança.....	200	266,374	3 000, ditto 98	35 000—
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	do do 2nd series.....	200	282,000	8 000, ditto 1900	145 000—
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	do do 2nd series.....	200	400,000	2 000, ditto 1900	40 000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	do do 2nd series.....	200	400,000	1 000, ditto 1900	19 000— 22 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	100	Indemnidade.....	100	40,000	3 000, ditto 1900	57 000—
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Indemnidade.....	200	500,000	1 500, ditto 1900	17 000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Prosperidade.....	200	150,120	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
500,000\$	10,000	all	50\$	Carros Tatarsall Moreira.....	50\$	42,378\$	1 500, Jan. 99	— 15\$000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Crusoeiro (match fac).....	200	—	Mar. 95	—
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Douca de Santos.....	200	—	Jan. 1900	206\$000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Empresa Industrial Brasileira.....	200	4,237,379	40 000, Jan. 1900	450 000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Editorial.....	200	14,673	10\$000, Aug. 91	16 500— 17 500
25,000,000	125,000	233,000	100	Melhoramentos no Brazil.....	100	6,500,143	8 000, ditto 92	120 000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Revista de Noticias (newspaper).....	200	51,234	10 000, Feb. 95	90 000— 95 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	O Paiz (newspaper).....	200	43,577	7 1/2% Feb. 99	—
2,850,000	14,250	all	50	Loterias Nacionais do Brazil.....	50	1,547,009	13 000, ditto 1900	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	100	Matt Larrangeira (Paraguay tea).....	100	39,267	7 1/2% Feb. 99	—
9,312,800	46,564	all	100	Moulinos Fluminense (flour mills).....	100	714,348	2 000, Feb. 99	80 000— 19 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Sanamento do R. de J. (building society).....	200	400,000	6 000, July 99	—
1,300,000	6,500	all	200	Transporte e Carruagem.....	200	70,674	6 000, Dec. 99	— 150 000
600,000	3,000	all	200	Typographica do Brazil.....	200	29,967	— Jan. 1900	—

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